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MAIL SERVICE TO BUILD UP SHIP ROUTES

New Undertaking Embarked Upon by United States Postal Department

MERCHANT MARINE PROGRAM SUPPORTED

Postal Chief Expects Plan to Rival Aid Given Aviation by Air-Mail Contracts

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—The Post Office Department, in the opinion of Harry S. New, Postmaster-General, has embarked on a new undertaking that is as far removed from the mere carrying of letters as that which sent streams of airships skimming the clouds in the airmail.

"What the fostering aid of the Post Office Department has done for aviation may be done by it under existing legislation and a liberal administrative policy for the merchant marine," Mr. New said in a statement.

The agency of the postal service is now to be utilized for developing ship lanes at sea, Mr. New said, just as it was previously in developing skyways.

Statement of Purposes

"The new merchant marine act," Mr. New said, "declares that its policy and primary purpose is that the United States should have a merchant marine of the best equipped and most suitable types of vessels, sufficient to carry the greater portion of its commerce and to serve as a naval or military auxiliary in time of war or national emergency, ultimately to be owned and operated privately by citizens of the United States; and the Post Office Department has made a principal agency for the accomplishment of its declared purposes."

Mr. New is one of the first officials to link the proposed development of the ship lanes with the success of the Post Office Department with the airmail.

"It is believed that the policy pursued by the department, under which

(Continued on Page 5, Column 2)

Peace Assured in Swedish Mills by New Contracts

Industrial Parliament Proves Means of Settling Long Controversy

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
STOCKHOLM—Contracts just signed between employers and the representatives of 18,000 workmen of the Swedish sawmills assure peace in that industry for the next three years. The workers gain a 4 per cent wage increase. The decision, announced in the House of Parliament, is on the basis of negotiations of the Arbitration Commission.

The new agreement is a prolongation of the present treaties, slightly modified, until 1933. One of these changes provides that the minimum wage shall apply to workmen under 20 years. Disagreements are to be settled within 15 days by a committee with members from both sides.

Workers' four days annual holiday is so arranged as to include Sundays, to augment the period of rest. While the general decisions apply to all Swedish sawmills and plane works for the coming three years, agreements as to wages are local and apply only until Feb. 1, 1931. Wages vary in different places, but the general increase averages about 4 per cent.

Negotiations between the sawmill association and the Swedish wood industry workers' association have been resumed. Settlement of the sawmill dispute, which is of the greatest importance to Swedish economic life, is largely due to the moral force exercised by the two days' industrial parliament recently held in the House of Parliament at Stockholm on the initiative of the new Minister of Social Affairs, Sven Rubec.

Harbor workers, makers of building material, as well as men in the sawmill industry will benefit by the long time agreement just concluded. Peace is also expected in the small glass industry and the carpenter and box factory trades early in 1929.

New Year's Day

Tuesday, Jan. 1, being a legal holiday, all editions of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR will be omitted.

Ford to Employ 30,000 More on 5-Day Schedule

To Operate Factories 6 Days a Week in Stepping Up Production

DETROIT, Mich. (P)—To maintain a five-day week for employees and at the same time operate factories six days a week, an additional 30,000 men will be employed by the Ford Motor Company, and production increased 20 per cent before March 1, officials of the company announced yesterday. Only the men who will be placed on the six-day basis at this time, but it was indicated assembly plants in other cities would be transferred to the same system as production increased.

Employment of the additional men required will bring the Detroit employment roll of the Ford Company to 150,000 men. Preference will be given to unemployed now in Detroit, the announcement said, and warnings were given that men coming here from other cities would find little opportunity for employment.

Portes Gil Favors Gradual Action—Stops Licensing of Saloons in Capital

O N MORE than one occasion in the past I have formulated the conviction that permanent peace and international understanding are ideals for which it is continually necessary to fight, or—to avoid the use of war terminology—for which it is essential to work unceasingly and unwaveringly.

To judge rightly of the permanence of international understanding and permanent peace, one must review the results already attained, and consider the tasks still to be accomplished. Under the head of results for the year now closing, I must above all mention the Kellogg Pact, which has succeeded in winning over almost every state in the world to an acknowledgment of the moral obligation to avoid war as an instrument of state policy.

I should also like to emphasize the series of new arbitration treaties signed during the year, and the theoretical work done by the League of Nations, with a view to securing the universal application of the principle of arbitration, as far as this is possible. I attach, of course, the greatest importance to the new methods of interstate and international intercourse, which

PEACE AND THE NEW YEAR VIEWED BY WORLD'S LEADING DIPLOMATISTS

Exclusive Statements to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR From Outstanding Statesmen on the Outlook for 1929

SIR AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN
Foreign Minister of Great Britain

I AM delighted to avail myself of the opportunity you have given me of sending my New Year's greeting to the

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. You ask me whether I think the cause of peace is progressing. I have no hesitation in answering your question in the affirmative.

Though much, obviously, remains to be achieved, there are many signs that the determination of the peoples of the world to prevent a repetition of the catastrophe of 1914, so noticeable at the end of the war, is strong in international relations. Of these signs the most noticeable of the past year has, to my mind, been the interest aroused by the peace pact proposed by the Government of the United States and already signed by so many nations.

DR. EDUARD BENES
Foreign Minister of Czechoslovakia

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BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEXICO CITY—The cause of prohibition has found a real champion in Mexico in President Emilio Portes Gil, and judging from his views on the subject 1929 should see more done to combat alcoholism in this Nation than has ever been hoped for.

While it can hardly be expected that during his short term of 14 months Portes Gil will be able to enact a dry law in a country that has always been strongly wet, it is evident that the small group of tireless prohibition workers in Mexico who have labored against great odds may expect during the coming year to have a sympathetic friend and strong backer in the Provisional President.

In answer to a question of a Christian Science Monitor correspondent, Portes Gil declared no new licenses for saloons or places where strong drink is served had been issued in Mexico City since he assumed the reins of Government on Dec. 1. He added that no such licenses would be authorized by him during his administration.

Portes Gil said he is already making a study of what method can best be adopted to combat the liquor habit in Mexico. That he will do his utmost in behalf of prohibition he assured the Monitor correspondent.

In general way his plan is to bring about a gradual change in the habits of drinking Mexicans. Clean sports of all kinds are one of the means Portes Gil strongly favors. His idea is that the youth of the land should be encouraged to direct their attention to other pursuits, such as music and drama.

Portes Gil Favors Gradual Action—Stops Licensing of Saloons in Capital

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SHANGHAI—Nanking is extremely elated at the hoisting of the Nationalist flag throughout Manchuria which is regarded as the most important political event in China in recent months.

Not only does it definitely mark the complete extension of Nationalist control throughout the whole of China, bringing the military leaders under the allegiance of Nanking and thereby enabling the government to proceed with its domestic reconstruction plans, but it definitely ends the unsatisfactory situation caused by the Japanese action in Manchuria, which Nanking alleges resulted in the Fengtien leaders postponing their declaration of allegiance many months owing to "advice" from Japan.

It is reported that the decision to hoist the flag was kept profound until the last minute in order to blunt further obstacles to its consummation of this step. By this and other acts it is obvious that China is clearing the way for attention to important domestic problems during the coming year. Twelve nations have signed the new treaties recognizing tariff autonomy. The revised schedule will be introduced Feb. 1, increasing the national revenue by \$30,000,000 annually. Four powers have provisionally promised to relinquish their extraterritorial rights.

With the diplomatic relations clearer than ever before the Nationalist troops' disbandment conference opens in Nanking on Jan. 1, assembling the military leaders, including Chiang Kai-shek, Peng Yuchang, Li Chi-cheng and Li Tsun-shan, supported by others, with proposals to reduce the armies from 2,000,000 to 500,000, retaining in an enormous saving of money to be used for reconstruction projects which are urgently needed, especially rehabilitation of the railroads.

The new year opens with abundant promise for China, for although differences still exist between the military leaders and the Government, there is evidence of a widespread desire for co-operation for the national well-being.

Portes Gil Favors Gradual Action—Stops Licensing of Saloons in Capital

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BRUSSELS—A royal decree has been published establishing a state office to help those permanently or partly incapacitated for work. The assistance in each case is to be proportionate to the extent of disablement.

Office to Aid Incapacitated

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NEW YORK (P)—The merger of two unions as a first step in the amalgamation of the needle trade labor organizations was approved Dec. 30 at a mass meeting attended by 6,000 followers of the left wing of the needle trade. The meeting followed conventions held by the Cloak & Dressmakers' International Union and by the Furriers' International Union, at both of which the merger was suggested.

Needle Trades to Merge

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EDINBURGH—Mrs. Vera Edward Kellems of the University of Oregon has received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from Edinburgh University.

This is the first occasion that such an honor has been bestowed upon a woman candidate by the faculty of the divinity school. Recently her husband received the same scholastic recognition.

Needle Trades to Merge

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RICHMOND, Va.—The classical group of the Virginia Education Association has decided to hold its annual meeting at Jamestown a suitable memorial tablet in honor of George Sandys, the first poet of Virginia, who, while at "James City" (1621-1626), translated Ovid's Metamorphosis into English verse, as well as a portion of Virgil's Eneid. Sandys' work was published complete in a large folio edition in 1632, copies of which are extant.

Needle Trades to Merge

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ELKIN, N. C.—Yellow-berry holly, a variety so rare that it has been termed a myth by botanists, has been discovered in the mountain section around Roaring Gap by T. Dan Chatham, Elkin landscape architect.

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CABINET CRISIS OPENS WAY TO JUGOSLAV PEACE

Opportunity Afforded for Settlement Between Zagreb and Belgrade

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BELGRADE.—The resignation of the Premier, Anton Koroshetz, together with the whole Jugoslav Coalition Cabinet, is regarded as of first-rate importance to politicians here, as it offers an opportunity of settling the dispute between Belgrade and Zagreb, which is the dominating issue in the country. The resignation follows Mr. Koroshetz's refusal to accept the proposal of Leuba Davidovitch, leader of the Serb Democrats (three of whose followers were in the cabinet) that the Government should get in touch with the Croat Opposition with a view to clearing up the situation.

Failing acceptance Mr. Davidovitch declared himself ready to force a cabinet crisis, if necessary, and recommend new elections, in which case the responsibility for refusal to participate would fall on Zagreb.

Mr. Koroshetz demurred, on the ground that the Croat leaders repeatedly stated their intention not to negotiate with politicians in forming the present Government. The deadlock resulted in a withdrawal of Democrat ministers from the Cabinet, whereupon Mr. Koroshetz handed his resignation to the King.

It is not yet known whether the crisis will bring about a solution of the impasse between the Croats and Serbs as attempts are being made to re-form the present Cabinet without the Democrats.

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LONDON.—Anton Koroshetz's resignation is regarded in diplomatic circles here as giving King Alexander a fresh chance to intervene in the Serb-Croat dispute. Despite the friendly advice understood to have been tendered when he visited Paris recently, that he should dissolve Parliament, form a nonpolitical government, and hold new elections, the King has preferred to cling to his old military advisers, who are at present paramount in the army and closely associated with the Radical Party.

It is doubted whether he is ready to strike out on a new line now, but it is generally agreed that until he

EVENTS TONIGHT

Boston Square and Compass Club; eighth annual New Year's Eve Party; eight o'clock and dinner club houses; Women's City Club; Theater Guild; Hollis Street Theater; 8:15. Boston Y. M. C. A.; Huntington Avenue; Young Men's Bowling League; Bowling Alley; 7:15; Chess Club; Board Room; 8; Echo Club; Young Men's Christian Association; West Roxbury Citizens Association; Ladies' Night; Highland Club; 8.

Theaters

Copley—"The Wedding Gallery"; 8:30. Hollis—"Marion Millions"; 8:15. Colonial—"Jim the Penman"; 8:15. Fenway—"My Fair Lady"; 8:15. Fenway—"A Man or a Shine"; 8:15. Wilbur—"The Royal Family"; 8:15. Repertory—"Alice in Wonderland"; 8:20. Symphony Hall—End of St. Petersburg; film; 8:15.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Boston Y. M. C. A.; Huntington Avenue; Branch; Open House; 2 to 4 p.m.; men's branch; 8:15. Old Colony Orpheus Field and Forest Club; holiday outing at Moose Hill Farm; Sharon; meet at South Station; 10:25 a.m. Hotel Statler; dinner to Gov. H. M. Spaulding; 6:30. Hotel Statler; dinner to members, Assemblies; reception to members, Assemblies; High of the club house, 4 to 6 p.m.

EVENTS—WEDNESDAY

Hotel Statler; exhibits, Boston Show; through Thursday; luncheon; 12:15. Luncheon meeting, Kiwanis Club of Boston; 12:15. Fine series of lectures relating to the world of art and literature planned by the Art and Library Department of the Boston Public Library; 6:30 p.m.; Massachusetts; Mrs. Everett C. Benton, first speaker; Club Room; 11 a.m. Weather Report; lecture exchange; meeting of the membership committee; noon; meeting of the board of directors; Exchange Rooms; 1 p.m. annual meeting of the trustees of the Real Estate Co-operative Bank; 3 p.m.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts; Arlington Avenue—Admission, Open daily, 10 to 4, except Mondays; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance through galleries on Tuesday evenings, Thursday and Friday at 11 o'clock. Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum; Fenway Court; Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays from 10 to 4, with admission free, and on Sundays from 10 to 4, with admission free. 20th Mass. State Fair; Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open week days, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admis-sions, 25 cents. Cason Galleries, 275 Boylston Street; Eighteenth and early nineteenth century English and American paintings by A. Frederick Kleinhoffer. Pueblo Indian and Spanish-American Guild of Boston Artists, 165 Newbury Street—Paintings of still life and flower pieces by members. Grace Horne Galleries, Trinity Court; Sculpture by Richard Reech. Paintings by Arthur Gibbs Burton. Prints by various etchers. The Little Studio, 171 Newbury Street—The Children's Art Center, 28 Rutland Street—Holiday exhibition. Children's Museum of Boston, Jamaica Way—Open daily, 9 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.; admission free. Natural history, Ad-mirable collection of North American Indian articles, including some rare value. American Indian Club house. Exhibition water-color paintings by J. H. Emerson. Open evenings Jan. 9 and 17.

RESOLUTION FOR MOTORISTS
"I will drive at a moderate rate and at reasonable speed," is the New Year's resolution recommended to motorists by Capt. George A. Parker, Massachusetts Registrar of Motor Vehicles.

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FRANCE CALLS ON POINCARÉ TO SEE IT THROUGH'

Reparations and Debts Still Face Nation—Assurances Are Forthcoming

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS.—Official assurances are forthcoming that "Poincaré has no intention of resigning." Coming on top of the final passing of the budget by 410 to 110 in the Chamber and the Senate's approval, and added to the Premier's announcement that the Government was ready to meet the Radical and Socialist interpellation on policy in a full debate in the Chamber on Jan. 10, the supposition is common that the immediate crisis has been tide over.

The Premier has met with the Cabinet and a ministerial Council is scheduled. It is expected that before Parliament reassembles on Jan. 8 the inter-Cabinet differences will have been composed. If the Government rides successfully through the big Chamber debate, it may carry on still for some time, although there is always an element of uncertainty in French politics which makes predictions unprofitable.

When M. Poincaré intimated his preference for retiring from the political stage, men of influence, from President Doumergue down, approached the Premier to reconsider his views. Three budgets have been passed before the opening of the years for which they were destined. The financial house has been put in order. The country is prosperous. For the achievements of the Nation units in giving M. Poincaré the major credit. Now, however, France is faced with reparations and international debt settlements, and from all sides are heard calls for M. Poincaré to see this through.

The press is full of such comment, which is bound to carry weight with a man as conscientious of his national duties as M. Poincaré.

Although expenditures continue increasing each year, so do the estimated receipts, and under M. Poincaré's handling there is always a balance. Commerce and industry are expanding, the military and naval forces are to be reorganized, and large amounts are put aside for the great national productive enterprises, so that no exception is taken to the estimate of revenue in a budget of 45,360,717,548 francs and an expenditure of 45,366,130,503 francs for 1929.

"If, therefore, the League of Nations could be induced to postpone the efforts for disarmament to a more propitious time, the cause of world harmony would be better served."

The Daily Telegraph, meanwhile, referring to the action taken by Dr. J. Loudon in calling a new session of the Preparatory Disarmament Commission for April 15, expressed doubt whether it will be possible, between now and that date, for London and Paris, in conversations with Washington "to initiate and bring to a satisfactory conclusion conversations on the naval aspects of disarmament as suggested in the American reply to the Anglo-French naval compromise of September last."

**FOREST FIRES CUT
IN NEW HAMPSHIRE**

CONCORD, N. H. (AP)—A reduction of 29 per cent in forest and brush fires this year compared to 1927 was received in the annual report of the forest department. In 1928 there were 245 fires covering 475 acres. In 1927 the fires covered 8860 acres. The average acreage burned over annually during the last 19 years is set at 9347.

A wet season and increased efficiency of patrols was believed to have reduced the loss and kept the damage below \$25,000.

**CANAL ZONE PLANE
FORCED TO RETURN**

ROOSEVELT FIELD, N. Y. (AP)—Monoplane North Star, owned by

Penn Avenue at 8th

the unqualified are weeded out. The standards of postmasterships have been raised. If someone is named in advance for the appointment, he cannot receive it unless he is qualified both as to business experience and character.

"Early in the New Year, two representatives of the commission will visit Boston to gather evidence of the qualifications of each of the candidates by taking the personal testimony of representative business men and women of the city. The commission has no interest in the politics of any candidate. It is interested only in his qualifications for the office."

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON.—The Civil Service Commission, commenting on the small number of applications received for the postmastership in Boston, which pays \$8000, says the manner in which appointments are made is unfortunate.

Up to noon December 31, the final day for filing, applications had been received from Roland M. Baker, Charles R. Gow, Henry J. Sullivan, John D. Murphy, Edwin J. Fort, Herman Hormel, John W. Fitzgerald, Cleleton G. Green, and Edwin H. Pease.

Baker is the present postmaster. Gow is an engineering contractor. Sullivan is an employee of the Gilchrist Company of Boston. Murphy is in the mailing division of the Boston Post Office. Fort is assistant superintendent of the railway mail service in Boston. Hormel is surveyor of customs in Boston. Fitzgerald is a manufacturer. Green is a sail maker. and Pease is a mechanical engineer.

More Applicants Desired

"There should have been 25 or 30 applicants for this important position," says the commission in a statement just issued. "Why this apparent lack of interest? It is the old story that news was broadcast that someone had been selected in advance; therefore, due competition was lacking."

"The situation is not unusual. The Civil Service Commission announces postmaster examinations in good faith and conducts them impartially. But its certification of eligibles for postmastership is referred by the Post Office Department to some local dispenser of patronage for the selection of the one who is to be nominated by the President.

"It is known in advance that this will be done; the information is given wide publicity in the community. The natural result is a very small number of applicants. This increases the chance of the 'favored' being among the high three in the rating, any one of whom may be nominated."

"There are a number of unfortunate results of this practice. Competition is discouraged at the start, and often the highest eligible, believing that an injustice has been done, if he does not receive the appointment, condemns the Civil Service Commission.

Possibilities Not Realized

"The full possibilities of open competition in postmaster examination cannot be realized until the four-year tenure law is repealed and appointments are made strictly on a merit basis.

"Nevertheless, the commission's postmaster examinations are serving a good purpose. The unworthy and

ROADS HOLD STAGE
IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD, N. H. (AP)—Roadmaking will hold the center of the stage at the session of the New Hampshire Legislature, opening on Jan. 8. The chief controversy in prospect is over the question whether the State shall put out a large bond issue to finance its road improvement program.

DEALERS GET EXTENSION

NEWPORT, R. I. (AP)—A trust fund of \$25,000 for the Protestant Episcopal Foreign and Domestic Missionary Society is provided in the will of Miss Mary A. Wilbour, for many years a school teacher of this

classification, such as textile machinery, might pay a lower tax than others.

The difficulty with assessing textile property, even under such a system, is that virtually no one is able to state how much such property is worth, Mr. Thoron said. He said he would be unable to value his own textile property accurately, though according to computations all the textile mills of the State would pay 52 1/2 per cent of the income in state and local taxes under the proposed system, while they paid 53 1/2 per cent in 1926 under the existing system.

Fred T. Field, a member of the commission, said he wondered why textile companies had not tried out before the State Supreme Court the question of what constitutes the "fair cash value" called for by law as the basis of assessment.

Mr. Thoron mentioned an instance of two plants, one in Lowell and one in Alabama, which together are carried on the books at a value of \$6,018,000, while their market value has been estimated at \$400,000. Neither figure is accurate, he said.

**LIST OF BEST BOOKS
CHOSEN BY DR. POWYS**

Distinguishing first between culture and "education for a job," which he said characterizes much of American training, John C. Powys, lecturer, of Cambridge University, England, addressed the Old South Forum.

Boston on "Ten Best Books."

Mr. Powys' list included the Psalms of David, Homer's "Iliad" in prose, Eschylus' "Prometheus," one of the works of Horace, Dante's "Inferno," a choice among Cervantes, Montaigne and Rabelais, Shakespeare's "King Lear," Goethe's "Faust," a choice among the better novels by Dostoevsky, and Marcel Proust's "Swann's Way."

\$25,000 TRUST FUND

NEWPORT, R. I. (AP)—A trust fund of \$25,000 for the Protestant Episcopal Foreign and Domestic Missionary Society is provided in the will of Miss Mary A. Wilbour, for many years a school teacher of this

Evangeline Booth Denies Rumors of Dissension in Army

**Salvationists Firm in Desire
for United Organization,
Says Commander**

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON.—Commander Evangeline Booth, head of the Salvation Army in America, who is among the delegates attending the High Council of this body about to meet here, says in an interview: "The suggestion that I am courting the honor of being the next General is entirely without foundation and is very painful to me."

She also says: "In no country where the Army operates are its followers stronger upon the question of an international army, united in purpose, thought and action, than in the United States, and there is no question and never has been any, of dissension of any character. Neither is there any need for any. Everybody is going on with his work. Deliberations of the High Council will be animated by the sincerest affection and sympathy for our General."

A statement, issued from Salvation Army headquarters here, also denies the rumor that the High Council is now in control. Until and until removed by the High Council, which meets Jan. 8, this statement says, "General Bramwell Booth remains the sole trustee, and in that capacity he continues to sign the necessary legal documents. As when the General has been away from international headquarters, visiting the army overseas, Commissioning J. Higgins (Chief of Staff) continues to direct the world-wide operations."

Earnings Basis Asked for Taxing

**Textile Representative Lays
Plan for Mills Before the
State Commission**

RECOMMENDATION that textile mills be taxed on the basis of earnings rather than value was made to the Massachusetts special commission on taxation by Ward Thoron, representing the Merrimac Manufacturing Company of Lowell. He urged this preference to the commission's tentative plan to set up various classes of property so that some

dealers' registrations.

**POTOMAC 4000
WASHINGTON, D. C.**



Air, Motor, or Rail?

WHICH will be the dominant method of transportation of the future? There was a time when the railroad held almost undisputed possession of the transportation field for land travel, but now it must share the honors with the motorbus and airplane.

What steps are railroads taking to adjust themselves to these changing conditions, and how can they meet the popular demand and yet continue to operate on a sound financial basis?

This question, of growing concern to railroads in the United States and Europe, will be discussed fully by James C. Young, a prominent railroad official, in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, in a series of 6 articles entitled,

Airway, Motor, and Railroad Transportation —What is Their Future?"

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HOOVER THINKS NEW WORLD CAN LEAD IN PEACE

Finds Natural Advantages
in Sparse Populations
and Few Races

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT
ABOARD U. S. S. UTAH—Herbert Hoover believes the Western Hemisphere is entering an era of peace and mutual co-operation that will lead to cultural and social growth and great material advancement for all its nations.

In discussing with President Irigoyen of Argentina the question of intervention, Mr. Hoover informed him that intervention was not a set policy of the United States but that sometimes circumstances required such action for the protection of citizens and their property and that once local agencies were set up which assured this, the United States removed its control.

Story of Cow Tree Has Liquid Proof

Quart of Milk Backs Explor-
er's Report of Discover-
ing New Species

CHICAGO—"Where are you going, my pretty maid?" "To milk the cow tree, sir," she said.

This revision of the old rhyme may be necessary by the new discovery of a new species of the cow tree that yields palatable milk by a member of the staff of the Field Museum of Natural History during an expedition to Guatemala.

A quart of cow tree milk has just been placed on exhibit in the museum here. The liquid proof of the remarkable tree was brought here by Samuel J. Record, professor of forest products at Yale University, who discovered, and named the new species.

Half a liter of the cow tree's product is equal to a square meal, declares Professor Record, who tried it. Natives use it to make one of their favorite desserts.

"While one might imagine a cow tree dairy," says its discoverer, "the tree presents greater possibilities for manufacturers of chewing gum. My investigation it seems likely that the gum might be extracted from the milky fluid and used in place of chicle."

JUGOSLAWS SEEK PACT WITH ITALY

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BELGRADE—The Daily Politika announces that the Belgrade Government has instructed the Yugoslav Minister in Rome to express to Benito Mussolini, the Premier, the sincere desire of Yugoslavia to conclude a new pact of friendship which would not be merely a formal pact but which could introduce a new era of understanding and real friendship between Yugoslavia and Italy.

Signor Mussolini's reply is expected in a few days.

HAWICK SCHOOL REBUILT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EDINBURGH—Sir John Gilmour, Secretary of State for Scotland recently declared open the reconstructed Hawick High School and an adjoining building which has been erected in the school grounds as a technical science and art school.

RATES hitherto unavailable at the St. Regis... now assigned to many of the by-the-day accommodations in the 330-room Addition, just opened! These also have full call-button and floor-secretary service. And they include, of course, that established graciousness of the St. Regis.

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BOSTON

A Pioneer Motorcar Has to "Take to Water Highway"



First Passenger Car Ever to Reach Agness, Ore., Makes Trip by Launch on Rogue River.

came by boat over the only route which connects this place with the outside world, the Rogue River.

The car was loaded on a 26-foot motor launch and brought up the 26 miles of swiftly running mountain stream to its destination without mishap. George W. Rilea, postmaster of the town of Agness, is said to have been the first passenger to ride in the car after its arrival.

It was the first time any kind of a motor vehicle had appeared here since a truck which had been transported to this town piecemeal some 15 years ago succumbed to the rigors of local travel.

Children have grown up here without ever having seen a motorcar, and only such adults as have visited more automatically favored places had a clear idea of what modern motor transportation was like. Therefore the arrival and subsequent operation of the little roadster on the mountainous roads hereabouts is marked by considerable curiosity.

100 LOCOMOTIVES SOLD TO NEW YORK CENTRAL

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Central Railroad Company announces the purchase of 100 heavy freight locomotives from the American Locomotive Company for delivery early in the year. It was understood the cost will amount to approximately \$9,000,000.

The order was said to be the largest purchase of locomotives made by any railroad in the United States since early in 1926. The locomotives are duplicates of the Mohawk type developed by the New York Central in 1925.

Nation's Charitable Gifts

Set at \$2,330,600,000 for 1928

(Continued from Page 1)

Edward S. Harkness of New York gave \$3,000,000 to Harvard University, to be used for experiments in reorganization of the university. Mr. Harkness gave the money to build and endow a group of dormitories, dining halls and common rooms which will be operated as a separate educational and social unit.

\$1,000,000 to Park

The Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial gave \$5,000,000 to the Great Smoky Mountain National Park in Tennessee and North Carolina, and John D. Rockefeller Jr., contributed a like amount to the restoration of the historical town of Williamsburg, Va., to its pre-revolutionary setting.

Among Mr. Rockefeller's private philanthropies were the gifts of \$2,000,000 to the City University (the largest held by students), Paris, another \$1,000,000 to Mexico University for the endowment of its diversity school, and \$500,000 toward the fund being raised in the United States for the development of Jewish farm settlements in Russia.

Educational institutions received rich dowers from the 1928 charity chest. The \$10,000,000 residue of the estate of Charles M. Hall, "father of aluminum," who passed on in 1914, is to be distributed to higher educational institutions of the Near East and the Orient, his trustees recently announced.

Milton McQuade, a bachelor who left no known living relations, bequeathed \$500,000 to the Home for the Friendless, an orphanage in Newburgh, N. Y., which provides a home for children of poverty. Half of the \$2,000,000 estate of Nathan Lampert, Jewish philanthropist, went to the Ansli Charitable Foundation for the benefit of various Jewish religious, educational and philanthropic societies. The name "Ansli" signified Abraham Nehemiah Sarah Lampert.

Motor Is Novelty in Mountain Town

First Passenger Automobile Enters Agness, Ore., by Rogue River Route

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AGNESS, Ore.—The first passenger automobile to reach this little, back-in-the-wilderness town recently

was a duplicate of the Mohawk type

developed by the New York Central in 1925.

Studebaker
announces a new and finer
Commander
at a still lower price

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Double-drop frame; New, longer, lower lines; Non-shatterable windshield; Adjustable front seat; Safety steel-core steering wheel; Ball bearing spring shackles; Hydraulic shock absorbers

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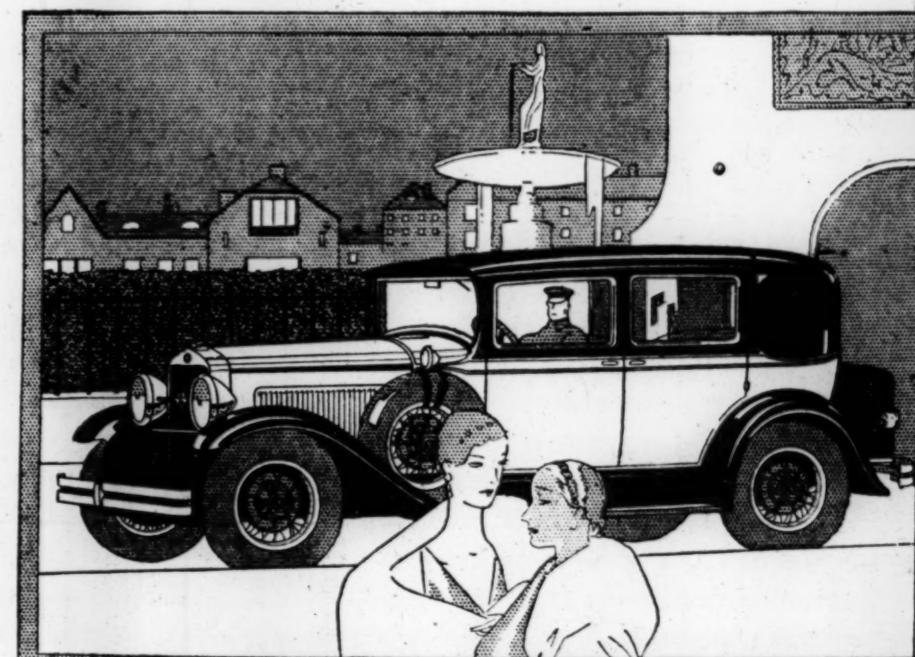
New Beauty...New Comfort...New Safety
Artists in coachcraft have deftly re-directed The Commander's body lines into effects of arresting

beauty. Color harmonies new to motordom, add to the new Commander's beauties, and enhance its graces.

The new Commander rides more easily—seats its passengers more comfortably—clings to the road at high speed even more steadily. New ball bearing spring shackles and larger hydraulic shock absorbers. Wider, deeper, softer cushions. A lower center of gravity. A safety steering wheel that cannot fail. Brakes silken-smooth yet instant and powerful. Non-shatterable windshield.

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Here is a six-cylinder motor car utterly without peer in its price class, because it is faster, more enduring, more beautiful, more comfortable. It is a Studebaker and a champion. There are no finer motor car credentials.



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HOPE HELD OUT FOR ACHIEVING STABLE MONEY

Past Six Years Progress Shown to Be Helped by Federal Reserve

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
CHICAGO—Control of wealth redistribution has moved out of the field of fancy into the zone of practical possibility, it is agreed by such eminent economists as Dr. Edwin W. Kemmerer of Princeton University and Dr. Wilford T. King, professor of economics at New York University and secretary of the American Statistical Association.

"An important contribution to the solution of this problem is to be found in the pioneer work which the federal reserve banks have done in the direction of stabilizing the commodity price levels in this country and abroad," said Dr. Kemmerer. "They have laid the basis for future action. With the world aroused to a need of the stabilization of the value of gold, with the beginnings already made, we may look forward with the hope of seeing an ultimate solution of the problem."

In his presidential address before the Stable Money Association, Dr. Kemmerer quoted Dr. King as estimating that "In the United States alone, within a period of five years the unstable dollar blindly robbed some and enriched others to the extent of something like \$40,000,000."

"When individuals within the Nation are tied together by innumerable contracts which are required to pay a given amount of dollars at a date say three months, six months or several years hence," said Dr. Kemmerer, "then the changing value of the dollar divides the Nation into two great classes with opposing interests, to wit: a class that consists of persons who on net balance are debtors and who would therefore profit by a depreciating dollar, and a class that consists of persons who on net balance are creditors and

who would therefore profit by an appreciating dollar and lose by a depreciating one.

Nations Also Affected

"Not only are individuals bound together by these creditor and debtor relationships, but nations also, so that a small change in the value of gold may increase or decrease international debts by a purchasing power equivalent to many millions of dollars."

"This engine of wealth distribution which is left untouched, may bring many disasters, which by its movement gives notice that changes are taking place in the distribution of purchasing power, is the general price level. When it moves substantially either up or down, we know that certain classes are being favored at the expense of others. If, at the warning of the indicator, control could be exerted in such a fashion as to obviate material further changes, then the disasters and injustices now resulting from an unstable dollar could be avoided."

"That is the problem of monetary stabilization with which the nations of the world are confronted today. The attention of the world is being focused upon the question of stabilizing the gold standard."

Progress in Stability

"Fortunately during the last six years, thanks largely to America's important position in the world's credit market, her enormous accumulation of the gold, and the eminently wise administration of her Federal Reserve system, working in co-operation with central banks of other important countries, gold monetary units throughout the world have been reasonably stable."

"This gives us a clue to one means of control. The central banks can, through their 'open market operations' and changes in their discount rates, exert considerable control over this engine of distribution which is left untouched in its minor operations. We are still, however, in a period of experimentation with regard to central banks, and it is doubtful if they could accomplish much against strong long-run forces working for instability in the value of money, like for example, great changes in gold production."

"The favorable conditions which made it possible for the Federal Reserve system to bring about a certain degree of world stability in purchasing power are disappearing with the return of a free gold market and with the consequent exportation of gold from this country to build up the gold reserves in those countries which are returning to a gold standard."

Gold Burden Too Heavy

"Moreover America cannot and should not in the future carry such large percentages of gold reserves for the benefit of the world at large as she has been carrying in recent years. Both the expense and the responsibility involved are too great for one country."

"The problem is an international one and the responsibility should be borne jointly by the central banks in the money markets of the world."

Dr. Kemmerer added that the immediate problem became to a large extent one of so economizing the available supply of gold that there always would be an ample margin above the needs of business and, by means of central banking policies, so to control the use of this gold as to prevent hoarding and deposit currency that neither inflation nor deflation could ensue. He suggested the possibility of restricting the flow of gold into the arts by taxes and other government measures if need be.

Norman Lombard, executive director of the Stable Money Association, reported a great change in the attitude of public opinion in the past three years. Among signs of world progress of the movement he noted the decision of the Council of the League of Nations to consider the subject, the studies on money and unemployment by the International Labor Office and other European and American activity of moment.

NEW YORK SHIPPERS EXPECT RATE VICTORY

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A victory for the port of New York in the ports differentials case is seen by shipping men here in the withdrawal by Baltimore interests of their complaint before the Interstate Commerce Commission. Filing of the Baltimore complaint was aimed at effecting a change in the practice of intercoastal lines in equalizing rates from interior points through New York and other North Atlantic ports to the Pacific Coast.

W. H. Chandler, traffic manager of the Merchants Association, said the reason for withdrawing the case, as given out by Baltimore shipping interests, was that a similar procedure is being conducted through the Department of Justice by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

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The Monitor Reader
(Answers to Questions Asked on the Next to the Last Page.)

1. To educate people to comprehend the evils of alcoholism and the advantages of prohibition.
2. "My sympathies," a highly complimentary expression literally translated—"Very sympathetic."
3. The co-operative bank method.
4. Black glass was used for the walls of the ceiling of a room, with the floor finished in white.
5. Mrs. Grangean.
6. "Not a place" consequently an imaginary place.
7. Man's way to man.
8. Food.
9. The Federal Reserve Board.
10. In the Thirteenth Century.

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PEACE AND THE NEW YEAR VIEWED BY WORLD'S LEADING DIPLOMATISTS

Exclusive Statements to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR From Outstanding Statesmen on the Outlook for 1929

(Continued from Page 1)

operation, and it is unimaginable that she should wish to retard such developments by working for, or participating in, so catastrophic a venture as war.

The recent pact of arbitration which Hungary signed with Poland a few weeks ago is another evidence of Hungary's eagerness for international co-operation in the cause of peace. Hungary hopes in the coming year that she will be able further to play her part in laying the foundation of firm and lasting peace.

ALEXANDER KARAPANOS
Foreign Minister of Greece

THE daily and increasing tendency of civilized states to seek attainment of their aims and purposes by peaceful means alone, thus enabling them to direct all of their energy toward development of all those resources which make for greater welfare of the nations, was illustrated by the spontaneous unanimity with which 15 nations recently proceeded to sign the Treaty of Paris, whilst many others unhesitatingly hastened to adhere thereto. Although certain critics have not failed to question the practical utility of the Kellogg treaty for the outlawry of war on the ground that no real sanctions are provided by it against any state that might violate it, it is an unquestionable fact that the treaty constitutes a new and substantial contribution to the spirit of peace which is becoming more and more widely prevalent.

Greece, after concluding pacts of amity, conciliation, and arbitration with Switzerland, Rumania and Italy, is relentlessly seeking settlement of any outstanding questions with her other neighbors, Jugoslavia, Bulgaria, Turkey, and Albania, in order that the signature of pacts of amity and arbitration may follow as a solemn consecration of the definite establishment of sincerity and good will.

TEWFIK RUSHDI BEY
Foreign Minister of Turkey

SINCE the World War, despite what many say, peace has really existed. The countries are poor, and nations are veritably weary and disgusted with war. There is undoubtedly a world movement toward peace. Naturally, the ideal to which one must strive is a real peace, a peace just and equitable, rendering life supportable to the whole world. But, to aspire to this peace, the settlement of all differences must be brought about by pacific means, and only those.

In their mutual relations all nations should be placed on a footing of equality and treat with one another, equal to equal. This peace of justice only can be durable. That other peace, peace dependent on the balance of power, is not ideal, for equilibrium existing one moment, can in the next be upset. Such a peace only can be tolerated for want of something better, but it is, however, preferable to no peace at all.

That which, in the constitution of this equilibrium, is a serious menace to peace, is a system of alliances which often leads to war. The efforts of all nations must tend to consolidate the peace which already exists, and render it as complete as possible.

JONKHEER BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND
Foreign Minister of Holland

IN STRIKING a balance at the end of the year between its progress and setbacks in the realm of international order, the pact which is Mr. Kellogg's high achievement happily enables us to carry forward the year 1929 a profit of inestimable preventive value.

Retarded action in the domain of disarmament cannot justly be deemed to wipe out that profit. For, whereas the beneficial influence which the pact tends to exercise is not necessarily dependent on effective disarmament, the latter is undoubtedly conditioned by that atmosphere of greater confidence which the outlawry of war is precisely calculated to foster.

Let past advancement toward a better organization of the international community, modest as that advancement may seem to those who would favor a quicker pace, strengthen the hope and stimulate the efforts of the world in the coming year.

HAMILTON PORTRAIT FOUND IN BROOKLYN

NEW YORK (AP)—A lost portrait of Alexander Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury in George Washington's first Cabinet, has been found in a Brooklyn house, where it was hung unidentified since 1860. It is the

work of Ezra Ames, painter of prominent men in Colonial times.

The Hamilton portrait was located

by Harry M. Bland, art dealer, and sold by him to Edward S. Moore of New York. The Ames canvas was well known but frequent sale of it had resulted in its apparent loss. Mr. Bland traced it through files of Dr. Joshua Van Cott, in whose home it was found, but who was himself un-

aware of its value.

SCULPTURE OF 1500 B. C. FOUND IN PALESTINE

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

PHILADELPHIA—An excep-

tionally fine specimen of sculpture

dating between 1447 and 1501 B. C.

has just been unearthed by the Uni-

versity of Pennsylvania Museum's

archeological expedition to Beisan,

would bring an actual step in advance in mastery of the effects of the World War.

Even within the nations, success in en-

deavoring to bring about a general peace in industry depends upon the honest good will of each side to understand the other and level differences of opinion. May the efforts which have already been made by different administrations be crowned with success. On this economic welfare places its incontestable demands.

PAUL HYMANS
Minister of Foreign Affairs of Belgium

THE year 1928 has seen the realization

of a pact which has banished war as a

political instrument of states.

The idea of considering aggres-

sive war as a crime has gradually

made its way and is now consecrated by a solemn promise.

It is for the year 1929 to find

the possible number of adhesions to and ratifica-

tions of this pact which to be really efficacious

must become universal.

I am firmly confident that this pact is, after

all, only one manifestation of a state of

mind evincing a mutual desire for peace

which the future will further unfold.

As for the maintenance of peace, there

is not a nation or a statesman in the world

who does not aim at securing it, or who

would dare to use his strength or his efforts

to endanger a still precarious prosperity,

re-established with difficulty, and which would inevitably founder in another conflict.

Who would want to contribute to a re-

newal of the nightmare of horror and bloodshed

which enveloped us 12 years ago?

Universal reprobation would mark forever

those who attempted to trouble the peace

so dearly bought.

My prayers for 1929 are similar to those offered in all countries of both hemispheres,

in sumptuous dwellings, as well as in the

most modest, by human beings of all ages

and all conditions: "That peace be firmly

established and that war trouble it not

again."

To attain this I desire, before everything else, that the minds of men be favorably disposed. In crying for peace they do not always take the means to assure it. The choice before us is either to obey hate and malice and perpetuate conflicts or to resort to conciliation and to pacify the nations. A mutual "entente" begins by reflection

and ends by each trying to understand how the other is situated.

A reasoned judgment prepares the way

for rendering efficacious written engage-

NATURE STUDIES GAIN EMPHASIS IN SCHOOL WORK

Place of Motion Pictures in Education Also Debated by Natural Scientists

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Improvements in school administration and methods of instruction, the importance of nature study work in schools, use of motion pictures in education and provisions for children requiring special educational facilities were discussed by speakers at various meetings held in connection with the eighty-fifth meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science here.

Students in nature classes should be brought into direct contact with nature rather than allowed to consider the study merely a memory exercise, several speakers said. They emphasized the importance of nature study in relation to other subjects in the regular school curricula and declared that one of the functions of education is to "bring the children into intelligent, appreciative touch with their natural environment."

Well-Organized Courses

"One of the most significant and far-reaching trends in nature teaching today is the movement for the adoption of well-organized sequential courses of study for the various grades of the elementary schools," Prof. Alice Jean Patterson, of Illinois State Normal University, said. "This will tend to raise the standard of nature teaching and eliminate the haphazard methods by which the work is based on more opportunism for the selection of material."

"Another significant trend is that nature study is finding a definite place in the daily program of the elementary school on precisely the same footing as other fundamental subjects. This recognition will give nature teaching the respect and prestige it has long deserved and will promote better preparation on the part of teachers. An increasing number of schools are employing special teachers of nature study."

The change in the environment of childhood which has grown out of the industrial and commercial advancement of the Nation was emphasized by Dr. William G. Vinal of Western Reserve University. This change has given rise to the problem of providing children in schools with the "rich nature experience" which was formerly their natural environment, he said.

Restoring Rural Environment

"Within a generation, the United States has ceased to be a Nation primarily interested in agriculture and has become industrial and commercial," he said. "Once our children were reared in farmhouses and spent their childhood in the woods and fields."

We are suddenly faced with the problem of giving back to the city child the things that the city has taken away from him. The nature guide school was founded to train teachers who can go back to their schoolrooms and provide children with a rich nature experience."

The motion pictures are an "additional tool" now placed at the teacher's service and is rapidly being recognized by educators as an extremely important part of the technique of instruction, according to Dr. Kirkley F. Mather of Harvard University.

Special Attention Needed

Dr. J. E. W. Wallin, who is conducting a special class survey for the State Department of Education of Ohio, made a strong appeal for special treatment for the so-called "backward" child. The tendency to permit such children to loiter for years in the regular grades, is a serious drawback to attempts to organize systems of public instruction in accordance with sound practices, he asserted.

Dr. Frank P. Bachman, a director of the General Education Board, said that the results of a survey of teachers' salaries in 302 colleges of arts, literature and science showed that the average salary was \$2958 for the year 1926-27. He said that almost two-thirds of the teachers in colleges of arts, literature and science are compelled to take on additional work to meet their economic needs.

NOVEMBER'S BUILDING DECLINES FROM 1927

NEW YORK—November's total of building permits granted in 204 American cities shows a seasonal

Mail Service to Build Up Ship Routes

(Continued from Page 1)

so much has been accomplished for aviation," he says. "It applied to the merchant marine will produce equally favorable results in the building and maintenance of American ships."

Mr. New refers to the value of aid rendered to aviation by his department as "beyond estimate." It developed the transcontinental services, to the point where 11,764 miles of air lanes are now in use. Today, airplanes are being produced at the rate of 500 monthly, more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ times faster than last year, he said.

"Aviation has advanced so rapidly

that almost before a plane is in the air," Mr. New says, "a larger, better and faster one is being laid down in

Now, in the opinion of the Postmaster-General, Congress has asked the department to repeat itsfeat with the merchant marine. The department has accepted the new duties with a feeling of "cordial co-operation."

It is making contracts for 10-year periods. These will result, Mr. New says, "in the building in our shipyards of many new steam or motor ships of the latest types, according to plans and specifications approved by the Secretary of the Navy."

Mr. New estimates that contracts from "30 to 30 routes" emanating from Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific ports will be awarded during the present fiscal year.

The new act provides for seven classes of vessels from 10 to 24 knots, from 2500 to 20,000 tons, and for rates of compensation varying from \$1.50 to \$12 per nautical mile. It also provides for compensation in excess of \$12 per nautical mile for any vessel faster than the maximum of 24 knots. It also provides 10-year contracts.

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Wets Preparing \$100,000 Survey

Head of Association Says European Countries Will Be Covered by Plan

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—The Association Against the Prohibition Amendment will spend \$100,000 for survey and research work in 1929, it is announced at the headquarters here.

Henry H. Curran, the president, says that "the contentions of the advocates of prohibition—if duly determined by this research—will be reported as open-mindedly as facts sustaining the opposition."

Having made researches in Canada and Sweden, it is proposed to make them in England, France, Italy, Norway, Denmark, Belgium, Finland and many typical states of the United States. It is stated, the association will co-operate with experts in studying the economic and financial aspects of prohibition.

"We are going to find for the American people something fundamental, upon which they can stand for their search for a solution of this present and pressing problem," said Mr. Curran.

The researches so far conducted by the association have not disclosed facts favorable to prohibition. The purposes of the organization are in opposition to those held by the proponents of prohibition, and the results of its researches, as published, have been held to prove problematical and undesirable.

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NOVEMBER'S BUILDING DECLINES FROM 1927

NEW YORK—November's total of building permits granted in 204 American cities shows a seasonal

Leaving It in Pretty Good Shape



RULE LAID DOWN FOR PROFESSORS OF JOURNALISM

Five-Year Experience on Newspapers Prerequisite, It Is Voted

product of this Province. The pool will embrace 1200 producers, with flocks of 200 birds or more, at the beginning, but those behind the movement believe it will ultimately include almost the entire poultry industry. Contracts already signed by 700 poultrymen force them to sell entirely through the pool, which is receiving the support of the provincial government.

MEXICO TO REVIVE RURAL GUARD SYSTEM

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MEXICO CITY (AP)—The Government has decided to re-establish the rural guard, or national military police system which was abandoned after the overthrow of the Porfirio Diaz administration in 1910.

The decision will solve the trouble some problem of what to do with thousands of agrarians, who for years have been handed over to independent armed groups, by using them as rural guards, disciplining them and making them the nucleus of military reserves. The agrarians are mostly former revolutionaries.

DOG MAIL EN ROUTE TO RICHMOND, VT.

MONTPELIER, Vt. (AP)—Their trip more than half completed, Alden Pulsifer of Minot, Me., and his sled dog mail team resumed their journey to Montreal at 10:30 a. m. Dec. 31. The next stop will be Richmond, 24 miles from here.

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Washing and open air drying on premises. Work done under the personal direction of RITA PEAKER. We believe you will please to be delighted with our service. Goods called for and delivered free to all parts of the city.

WESTERN EGG POOL

VICTORIA, B. C.—As a result of successful organization work carried out in the last few months, British Columbia poultry men will shortly launch an egg pool which is expected to market a large part of the egg

Never before has a Sale of White offered such unusual opportunities for madame to replenish her supply of white goods as does this January Sale.

Values without equal in fine, new Linens, dainty Luncheon and gay, imported Bridge Sets, luxurious Toweling, Sheets and Pillow Cases, Blankets—and a host of other items all appreciably reduced—during entire month of January.

Also included in the sale are a few special offerings from our Silk and Knit Underwear Department, the Corset, Gloves and Silk Hose Departments.

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CUT TELEPHONE RATES GO INTO EFFECT FEB. 1

New England Company Announces Changes Through-out Territory

The New England Telephone & Telegraph Company has filed in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts and Rhode Island a new toll rate schedule effective Feb. 1, 1929, which will result in substantial savings to its subscribers. Robert E. Estabrook, operating vice-president, says that three major modifications are involved.

The company is reducing its rates within its own territory for all distances of 128 miles or more, and proposes, within limits, to allow charges on station-to-station calls to be reversed. At present all station-to-station calls must be paid for at the point of origin. In order to reverse the charges, calls must be placed at the higher person-to-person rate.

Beginning, Feb. 1, reversal of charges without additional charge will be permitted on station-to-station calls where the initial rate is 25 cents or more. There can be no reversal at 5, 10 or 15-cent rates, but a 20-cent call may be reversed if charged at the 25-cent rate, which is still lower than the person-to-person rate for the same distance.

After Feb. 1, an evening rate of approximately three-quarters of the day rate, with a minimum of 35 cents, will become effective at 7 p.m.—one hour and a half earlier than formerly. From 8:30 p.m. to 4:30 a.m. a still lower rate, practically one-half of the day rate, but with a 25-cent minimum, will be in effect. This is the same as at present until midnight, but it involves the withdrawal of the one-quarter rate previously effective from midnight until 4:30 a.m.

Another proposed change is that "appointment" and "messenger" service will be rendered at the person-to-person rate instead of at the higher rate heretofore in effect.

These changes will reduce the telephone charges to subscribers of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company on business wholly within its territory by approximately \$250,000 a year. In addition, New England will share in reductions which are also announced by the long lines of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company on business to points beyond New England Company territory for distances between 130 and 1500 miles.

Week-End Concerts

The Boston Hotel Players Club gave its second concert of the season yesterday afternoon at the Boston Art Club, offering an amusing program of clever inventions, most of them for unusual combinations of instruments. In a Sonata a trois for state (Mr. Laurent), viola da gamba (Mr. A. Zighera) and harpsichord (Mr. Gregor) was substituted for the harp because of Mr. B. Zighera's inability to play. The work was elegantly contrived and gracfully presented.

Poulenc's Sonata for French horn (Mr. Valkenier), trumpet (Mr. Mager) and trombone (Mr. Rochut) played for the first time in Boston, was revealed as one of those witty trifles which the French are so adept at turning off. It apparently was designed as a burlesque of those German street bands which the composer doubtless heard in his pre-war childhood. More subtly and urbanely devised was Honegger's "Three Count erpoints," for piccolo, violin (Mr. Elkus), cello and oboe and English horn (Mr. Speyer). This likewise was played for the first time in Boston. Finally, the string quartet on "B-La-F," to which Rimsky-Korsakoff, Liadoff, Borodin and Glazounov each contributed a movement (Mr. Lebovici and Mr. Lefranc filled out the quartet) dedicated to M. P. Belaieff, it was first played at a birthday party to that wealthy Russian merchant and patron of music. Rimsky in his autobiography reports that Belaieff was delighted with the piece, and well he may have been since hardly a measure passed without saluting him with his musical motto. Very cleverly built the movements are, each quite individual in its play on with the motif. Altogether, another enterprising concert to the credit of this organization with the misleading name, which is doing so much to keep Bostonians in touch with contemporary chamber music.

Yesterday afternoon, in the ballroom of the Hotel Statler, the People's Symphony Orchestra, Theophil Wiedenhofer, conductor, gave the tenth program of the season. The numbers included the Overture to "The Battered Bride"; "Symphonia"; a Modern symphony in E flat; the Siegfried Idyl, by Wagner; Elgar's suite, "The Wand of Youth," and an arrangement by Vaughan Williams of three English Folk Songs. The overture had a brilliant performance. The fugal subject was clean in attack and crisp in release, an altogether honorable rendering of this ever popular piece. It was interesting to hear the Mozart done by the orchestra in its present state of development. Probably none will deny that

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RODE ISLAND ABOUT TO LOSE PROPERTY VOTE

Legislature by Vote of People to Put Several Changes Into Effect

PROVIDENCE, R. I. (AP)—In finally approving three amendments to the state constitution at the November election, the voters of Rhode Island imposed upon the Legislature which will convene Jan. 1 the task of making the necessary changes in the statutes to conform to the amendment.

The amendment which has attracted the most attention is that abolishing the property qualification for voters in cities. For many years there has been widespread agitation

for removal of this provision, under which no person has been allowed to vote in the election of a city council or upon any proposition to impose a tax or for the expenditure of money in any town or city unless in the preceding year he has paid a tax assessed on property valued at least at \$134.

Incorporated in this amendment is a provision that each of the six cities in the State hereafter must carry out its fiscal affairs through budget commissions instead of city councils. The Legislature must define the duties and qualifications of the members of these commissions.

Under another amendment designed to give the principal centers of population a larger voice in legislative affairs there will be one senator for every 25,000 voters, or major fraction thereof, in any city. Hereto fore there has been one senator for each city or town. At present the only city affected by the change will be Providence, which probably will have three additional senators.

The third amendment provides for annual registration of voters, instead of the present annual registration.

Women to Act Prominent Part in New Connecticut Assembly

19 in House, 1 in Senate, Mostly Republicans, Are to Take Office

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
HARTFORD, Conn.—Although Connecticut was slow to ratify the woman suffrage amendment in 1920, finally agreeing to the franchise a month after the national ratification was announced by the Secretary of State, the original hesitancy on the part of Connecticut voters to include women among its lawmakers seems to be disappearing rapidly for at the incoming session of the General Assembly there will be one woman State Senator and 19 women Representatives.

Their number has increased four times since the granting of the franchise eight years ago. Starting with five in 1921, the number increased to seven in 1923, to 17 in 1925, dropped to 15 in 1927, and the next session will include 20.

Although active participants in the General Assembly since 1921, the first woman State Senator was not elected until 1925. She was Mrs. Alice M. Merritt (R.), of Hartford, who was re-elected for the 1927 session and was defeated this year by her Democratic opponent.

With the election of Miss Mary B. Weaver, (R.), of New Milford, the Senators will number among their ranks the first Connecticut woman farmer Senator. Miss Weaver comes to her senatorial duties with a considerable legislative background, for she represented her town in the House at each of the last three sessions.

With the exception of Miss Weaver, who is a farmer, and, among the representatives, an insurance agent, a secretary, a journalist, a county investigator and a school teacher, all the woman legislators at this session devote their time to their hobbies or their hobbies.

Mrs. Marian Green Roberts, the youngest woman member of the House, has been an active politician since her high school days, when she helped her father induce people to vote the Democratic ticket. Her father is chairman of a school district in Hartford and her grandfather was a political leader. She is chairman of the Eighth Ward Committee, member of the state central committee, and for two years was president of the Democratic Woman's Club of Hartford.

Besides Mrs. Roberts there is only

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Trained Executive Named Secretary to Next Governor

John D. Wright Brings Unusual Knowledge of Legislation and State to Office

John D. Wright, whose appointment as secretary to Frank G. Allen, Governor-elect of Massachusetts, has just been announced, will bring to the chief executive's office 14 years of experience in legislative and administrative work for the State in addition to a thorough legal training.

For the last eight years Mr. Wright has been clerk of the Rules Committee of the State Senate and assistant to the President of the Senate. In this office he was associated with the Governor-elect during Mr. Allen's term as presiding officer of the Senate. Earlier Mr. Wright served as clerk of the Rules Committee of the House of Representatives, coming to the State House in that capacity in 1914.

While in the Senate office Mr. Wright was for a time president of the State House Associates, a conference organization of heads of departments and divisions in the state service, with their wives.

He also has had wide experience in legislative research work. In 1913 he was secretary of the Coolidge Committee on Street Railways of which Mr. Allen was a member. In 1920 he assisted in the work of consolidating the general laws of the State, and in 1922 was associated with the special commission on finances of the Boston Elevated Railway. Earlier he served the special commission on taxation which drafted the state income tax law, a special commission on social insurance and a special commission on education.

Coming to Boston as a business college student from his boyhood home in Vermont, Mr. Wright studied law at Northeastern University and received the degree of LL. B. Since his admission to the bar in 1919 he has been associated in the law practice with J. Watson Allen, formerly Attorney-General, and has served recently as an instructor in the Law School of Boston University.

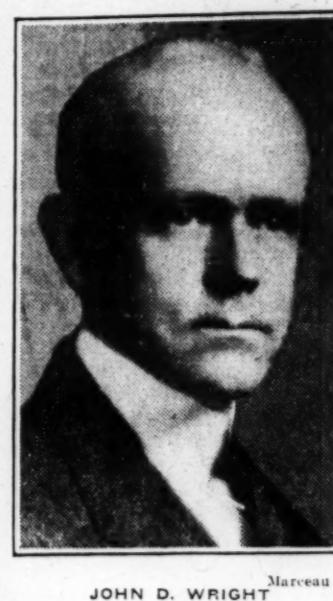
During the last year he has been engaged with members of the Boston University faculty and a commission in a study of the needs of that institution.

Early in his experience Mr. Wright was secretary to Winston Churchill, the writer, and also was for a time on the editorial staff of the Boston Journal and later the Boston Herald. His home is in Brooklyn.

Eugene W. Mason, formerly State House correspondent for the Springfield Union and recently editor for the Legislature of its bulletin of committee work, has been appointed to succeed Mr. Wright as clerk of the Senate Rules Committee and assistant to the President of the Senate.

Francis O. P. Carlson, who has been assistant secretary to the Governor

Next Governor's Aide



JOHN D. WRIGHT

under Herman A. MacDonald, secretary to Gov. Alvan T. Fuller, will continue as assistant secretary to Governor Allen.

MAINE LEGISLATURE TO CONVENE ON JAN. 2

AUGUSTA, Me. (AP)—The eighty-fourth session of the Maine Legislature, which convenes here Wednesday, probably will have two major problems placed before it—water power and highways. The ever-recurring question of repeal or amendment of the "Fernald Act," which prohibits the exportation of hydroelectric power from the State, may or may not come before the body.

However, the legislators will have before them the findings of a fact-finding committee of the Maine Development Commission.

Proposals for an aerial highway through Boston above the tracks of the Boston & Albany Railroad and over the route of the Boston Elevated Atlantic Avenue line have been placed before the Massachusetts Legislature a second time by Henry L. Harriman, Frederic H. Fay and William J. McDonald in a bill to authorize the construction by the city.

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Parkers Criticized by Street Railway

Eastern Massachusetts Road Hopes to Awaken Authorities to Motor Problem

"To sell the idea to public authorities everywhere that unrestricted automobile parking on highways in the business districts of cities and towns is not only unfair to the street railway but also to the traveling public," will be one of the aims of the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway Company in 1929, according to a New Year statement by R. B. Stearns, vice-president and general manager of the company.

"Almost every Saturday night in the majority of cities where we operate the traffic tanglings are indescribable, and after a very careful study we are certain that this is due primarily either to the unregulated, half-hearted or unsystematic supervision of parked automobiles or to the absence of any enforceable rules," he said.

"Public highways were never built at great expense to taxpayers to become public garages. The merchant who believes unrestricted parking helps him is making a monumental mistake. Why should hundreds of people be inconvenienced going to and from their work by someone who insists on leaving his automobile in the way of traffic? The people who ride on street cars and buses are entitled to be conveyed to their destination without being delayed by parked automobiles."

Although Boston has its captain, Hitchcock back in the lineup the Bruins are not looked up as welded together enough to present their full strength yet and Ottawa is likely to play without Hitchcock in the near future. Each team is in showman in their defensemen, Shore for Boston and Clancy for Ottawa. Incidentally, although defensemen, they are the most likely scorers of their respective teams.

come assistant traffic manager of the North Company, Worcester, was guest at a luncheon at the Boston Chamber of Commerce given by 250 associates in the industrial and railroad transportation field. He was presented with an album containing the cards of all who participated.

BRUINS ENTERTAIN OTTAWA AT GARDEN

Probable Lineup at Garden, Tomorrow Night

BOSTON, IOWA (AP)—OTTAWA, CANADA (CP)—CALGARY, ALBERTA (CP)—KELowna, B.C. (CP)—Killeen, TEXAS (AP)—Shore, IOWA (CP)—Boucher Thompson, G. Connell

The Ottawa Senators, well known to Boston Bruin hockey fans as the team that defeated the locals for the Stanley Cup two years ago, make their first invasion of the season for a National Hockey League game with the Bruins at the Boston Garden tomorrow night, the contest being scheduled to start at 8:30 p.m.

All indications are that the game should be a real battle for neither team has been the form expected of it to date and the outcome is in doubt. Each team is in showman in their defensemen, Shore for Boston and Clancy for Ottawa. Incidentally, although defensemen, they are the most likely scorers of their respective teams.

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5000 Dutch Families

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
THE HAGUE.—As is well known, the work of reclaiming the Zuider Zee has been in progress for several years. The soil of the southern part of the Zuider Zee consists for the greatest part of very fertile clay, which was found by Dr. C. Lely, when in 1886 he was intrusted by the Zuider Zee Association with an investigation of the sea-bottoms, the result of which he laid down in eight elaborate reports.

Dr. Lely, in a chat with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor recently, related the great difficulties which he had to overcome when, as a Cabinet Minister, he defended his project. The bill was three times before Parliament before it was adopted. Public opinion was at last, however, fully awakened to the desirability and even the necessity of adding a new province to the overpopulated country. The first of the "polders," the Wieringer polder, representing an acreage of 20,000 hectares, will be habitable for 5000 families within two years.

The work on the dike, which will forever prevent the sea from making inroads on the center of the country, was commenced some time ago with the making of two sluice-pits on either side of the water and will be finished in seven or eight years. The material is partly taken from the seabottom, where a valuable stone-clay (keileem), originating from a glacier of the ice period, is being dredged. The dyke, which will give place to a double-tracked railway and road, will be 7.25 meters above the sea-level at Amsterdam, so as to withstand the highest floods.

After Dr. Lely had made the plan which is now on its way to execution, the defense department objected on the grounds that, with the Zuider Zee enclosed, the inundation of the country around Amsterdam in time of war would be impeded. Dr. Lely then projected a lake, the Ymeer, to be left open to the east of Amsterdam, and at the same time proposed the enlargement and deepening of the sluices at Ymuiden, so as to make it possible, in case of necessity, to admit the water of the North Sea in a very short time to the very outskirts of the capital. This, and not the exigencies of the navigation of Amsterdam, is the real cause of two works of such magnitude being executed at the same time.

Dr. Lely found it rather difficult to compare the Zuider Zee under-

taking with international works of the same nature, as time and circumstances are very divergent. The work may be roughly compared to the reclaiming of the Mississippi Valley after the recent inundations, when an area larger than the Netherlands was submerged. On the other hand, the digging of the Panama and Suez Canals was, Dr. Lely observed, equal to the task which Holland undertook when, with an army of laborers, she began this peaceful conquest of the North Sea.

Drys Investigate Voting of Wets in New Zealand

**STATEMENTS ON PROHIBITION BY
ALLEGEDLY EMINENT PERSONS
WERE QUOTED FREELY**

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WELLINGTON, N. Z.—One explanation of the success of the wet element in the recent referendum in New Zealand on the licensing question may be found in a review of the methods adopted by the liquor trade. The final vote, it will be remembered was: For continuance of the present licensing system, 375,502; for state control 64,276, and for prohibition 294,453.

Three years ago the adherents of continuance resented "dictation" from the United States, but in the recent campaign the main line of attack was altered to show the alleged failure there of prohibition, supporting these statements with quotations from allegedly eminent American authorities. Cheshire, the brewers' publication, set out every New Zealand voter, vividly described prohibition's failure, and New York's "riot squad," with armored motorcycles and tear bombs, setting down the cost of crime in the United States at £2,000,000,000 annually.

Henry Browne Joy, a famous automobile manufacturer of Detroit, is quoted as saying that because of his opposition to prohibition "I have received letters saying that the President should call out the army and navy and shoot down those who break the prohibition regulations, and that L. Shadley is in the front rank of those shot down."

The note-heading of the Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh (reproduced full-size in the newspapers) Samuel Harden Church wrote a personal letter to New Zealanders expressing the hope that they would be "too wise to yield to this dangerous experiment."

The note-heading of the Waldorf-Astoria was used in another personal letter to New Zealander signed by Rear Admiral (retired) Bradley Allen Fiske, who attached his signature to the statement that the prohibition laws had done incalculable harm, morally physically and spiritually.

The whole length of the new line is 50 miles, but the part which has just been completed and opened for use is only a little over 15 miles long. The rest, however, is nearly ready, and it is believed that it will be in use before the end of next year. The road so far completed has cost £1,000,000 levs or £647,000 levs a kilometer; this means about £20,000 a mile, including the cost of the land required by the road, which had to be bought by the state from private owners. Inasmuch as many bridges had to be built and substantial buildings erected for two stations and three "stops," this cost is considered moderate.

Work worth 7,074,000 levs, representing 17 percent of the total cost, was contributed by the people in the district served by the new line. The state gave 20,000,000 levs in mining 13,000,000 in rails and 3,000,000 in the form of work by the "labor battalions" that is work by the Bulgarian youth who are organized in compulsory labor regiments instead of taking obligatory training in regular military units.

This new road is only one of the 10 new lines that have been opened in Bulgaria within the last five years and represents but a small part of the building program of the Bulgarian Government, which comprises new wagon roads and many bridges, a large number of excellent new schools, scores of large public buildings, a irrigation project, many new electric light plants, a large project for reclaiming swamp land, an immense new water plant for the capital and an extensive undertaking for the establishment of the refugees. Wherever one goes in Bulgaria he sees many evidences of a vigorous constructive activity.

The society never refuses aid until it has thoroughly investigated each case. But need for such service would be greatly lessened if prospective American travelers would heed on simple rule of caution: before leaving home at all, to provide themselves with the necessary tickets for returning there.

CRITICISM OF POLISH BUDGET

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WARSAW.—The budget commission of the Diet has concluded its general discussion on the budget. There was a good deal of criticism, but on the whole there was a tendency toward harmonious relations between the Diet and the Government.

REAL COMFORT
On the door of a small, plainly furnished room in the American Library building of Paris is the lettering, "Aid Society." Annually hundreds of Americans discover this door and knock upon it, seeking assistance of some sort. The society was started in 1922, primarily for the aid of American veterans. Ex-soldiers who had elected to remain in France to marry and to support French-American families, when in need, because of an unemployment wave or responsibilities growing heavier, found themselves as American citizens not eligible for assistance from French organizations. But today the problem of the ex-soldiers is practically solved, in general, either they are well established abroad or they have already been assisted to return to their homeland. The clientele of the Aid Society, so to speak, has shifted to students, to improvident tourists, and to those Americans who have sojourned in France beyond their years of easy wage earning.

There are those who sustain losses

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Age of Steam and Iron Horse Reaching Bulgarian Village



Photo Zora
PEASANTS AWAIT FIRST RIDE IN TRAIN

New Railroad Aids Bulgarian Mines in East of Country

One of 10 Newly Built Lines.
This Branch Will Link
Two Main Roads

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
SOFIA—Bulgaria has just completed another railroad and inaugurated it with impressive ceremonies in the presence of thousands of villagers who eagerly waited to get a look at the first train that ever passed through their valley, which was also the first train that many of them had ever seen. This line is situated in the east central part of the country and joins a mountainous region, rich in coal mines, with Bulgaria's two main railroads.

The whole length of the new line is 50 miles, but the part which has just been completed and opened for use is only a little over 15 miles long. The rest, however, is nearly ready, and it is believed that it will be in use before the end of next year. The road so far completed has cost £1,000,000 levs or £647,000 levs a kilometer; this means about £20,000 a mile, including the cost of the land required by the road, which had to be bought by the state from private owners.

Inasmuch as many bridges had to be built and substantial buildings erected for two stations and three "stops," this cost is considered moderate.

Work worth 7,074,000 levs, representing 17 percent of the total cost, was contributed by the people in the district served by the new line. The state gave 20,000,000 levs in mining 13,000,000 in rails and 3,000,000 in the form of work by the "labor battalions" that is work by the Bulgarian youth who are organized in compulsory labor regiments instead of taking obligatory training in regular military units.

The society owned the manuscript in Hardy's handwriting of a report he wrote for it in 1916, also two reports on old Dorsetshire buildings which he prepared, and a letter offering hospitality to some of the society's members who intended visiting the neighborhood of his home. These have now been sold for £1000 and the money is to form the nucleus of a fund for preserving old structures in the Hardy country. No doubt is entertained that lovers of Hardy's work will add enough to this fund to grow an amount of £20,000.

The first work to be taken in hand is the restoration of the derelict old church at Winterborne Thompson. The church is all that remains of the old village of the same name. It is amazingly small, and is prob-

ably from Norman times, but it was so well built that it is not a ruin and careful restoration will bring it back to approximately its original state. Its dimensions are 14 feet by 23 feet, and it has three windows on its south side.

The church has old-fashioned high-backed Queen Anne pews and a barrel roof. The oak pulpit still stands with its sounding board, a rather superfluous piece of furnishing in view of the structure's diminutive size.

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The society never refuses aid until it has thoroughly investigated each case. But need for such service would be greatly lessened if prospective American travelers would heed on simple rule of caution: before leaving home at all, to provide themselves with the necessary tickets for returning there.

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

PITTSBURGH AND TORONTO GAIN

Pirates Now Tie With Bruins—Maple Leafs Take Third in Race

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

UNITED STATES DIVISION

	Goals	W.	T.	L.	For Amt Pts
N. Y. Rangers	9	3	4	2	26
Boston	4	2	4	2	18
Pittsburgh	4	2	7	1	12
Chicago	4	2	8	13	12
Montreal	3	2	5	3	12
Toronto	3	0	7	3	18
Canadians	3	0	5	3	12
Ottawa	4	0	6	17	14

RESULTS SUNDAY

	Goals	W.	T.	L.	For Amt Pts
Rangers	2	0	0	0	0
Pittsburgh	3	0	0	0	0
Toronto	4	0	0	0	0
Montreal	2	0	0	0	0
Chicago	2	0	0	0	0
Ottawa	2	0	0	0	0

RESULTS SATURDAY

	Goals	W.	T.	L.	For Amt Pts
Pittsburgh	2	0	0	0	0
Toronto	2	0	0	0	0
Montreal	2	0	0	0	0
Chicago	2	0	0	0	0
Ottawa	2	0	0	0	0

AMERICANS 2, OTTAWA 2 (overtime).

AMERICANS 2, OTTAWA 2 (overtime).

RESULTS SUNDAY

	Goals	W.	T.	L.	For Amt Pts
Pittsburgh	2	0	0	0	0
Toronto	2	0	0	0	0
Montreal	2	0	0	0	0
Chicago	2	0	0	0	0
Ottawa	2	0	0	0	0

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Chicago	2	0	0	0	0
Ottawa	2	0	0	0	0

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Toronto	2	0	0	0	0

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

HOBBS SCORES ONLY 20 RUNS

Australia's Promise of a Big Score on Second Day Is Not Fulfilled

BY WIRELESS
MELBOURNE.—The promise of a big score by Australia Saturday was not fulfilled on the second day's play in the third test cricket match. The present series stands today at the home team's 111 runs ended with 397 runs. England, batting for the first time, put on 47 in 90 minutes for the loss of one wicket. The man to succumb to the Australian bowlers was the famous Sunnis star, J. B. Hobbs, who before being caught by the wicket-keeper, Oldfield, off the new bowler, A'Beckett, scored his three-thousand run in the test cricket, a feat without precedent in the history of the game.

Brilliant recovery on Saturday from what seemed an irretrievably bad start infused a tremendous interest in the day's play, and another huge crowd cheered J. S. Ryder and Donald Bradman to an audience strength of 20,000 in the pavilion to celebrate their defiance in England's attack. The partnership did not last long, however, for after only six runs had been added to the overnight total, Ryder hit half-heartedly at the ball from which he was fielding at a short leg.

Ryder a Real Captain

Ryder's 112 was a real captain's innings and the fans forgot the disappointment of this morning's quick setback by giving him a tremendous ovation. He had batted for 3½ hours and made many fine strokes with occasional bursts of powerful hitting. Tate and Larwood were both bowlers well today that the batsmen could not attempt to beat the Kansan. Capen and Ronnes were followed by one after another in steady succession, while the veteran, Oldfield, and the youngster, Bradman, fought doggedly to keep the ball on the wicket.

Chapman, Englands' young skipper, who has acquired a big reputation for clever maneuvering attack, put on a splendid hit and had a good play two minutes later gave St. Paul his winning goal when Desjardins, Capen and Ronnes rushed, Capen taking a pass from Ronnes to score. The summary:

St. Paul Now Third in Hockey League

Defeats Kansas City Twice—Minneapolis and Tulsa Also Win

AMERICAN HOCKEY ASSOCIATION STANDING

	W.	T.	L.	For	Against	Pts.
Kansas City	8	1	5	30	26	17
St. Paul	7	3	6	25	27	14
Minneapolis	5	0	6	26	27	12
Tulsa	3	2	12	13	10	7
Duluth	3	0	8	15	15	6

RESULTS SUNDAY

St. Paul 4, Kansas City 3.
RESULTS SATURDAY
St. Paul 4, Kansas City 0.
Tulsa 3, St. Louis 3.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ST. PAUL, Minn.—St. Paul scored its second triumph in two days over Kansas City yesterday, 4 to 3, to clinch second place in the American Hockey Association, 4 to 3, here Sunday afternoon. The game was marked by four fortunate goals divided between the teams and three ties, which were decided by a tie-breaker. St. Paul and one for Kansas City, the home team coming from behind to set the pace and rally to win after the visitors had tied the score and visioned triumph in the final period.

In the opening period when Mitchell scored from center ice. Two minutes later the score was tied when Desjardins attempted to pass out from behind the Kansan net, but the puck struck Gisich. Bryne's shoulder was deflected into the net.

St. Paul went into the lead midway in the second period, when Desjardins passed from the right boards to the middle of the ice, where it glanced from Ingram's skate into the net. With barely a minute of play remaining Nichols took a return pass from Desjardins to score St. Paul's third goal. Another shot from mid-ice by the Kansan could not penetrate the wall of trees. Madsen overwrote by one after another in steady succession, while the veteran, Oldfield, and the youngster, Bradman, fought doggedly to keep the ball on the wicket.

Chapman, Englands' young skipper, who has acquired a big reputation for clever maneuvering attack, put on a splendid hit and had a good play two minutes later gave St. Paul his winning goal when Desjardins, Capen and Ronnes rushed, Capen taking a pass from Ronnes to score. The summary:

ST. PAUL KANSAS CITY

Wilson, Capen, Iw.

Dunfield, McCormick

Desjardins, Rennie, c., c. Scott, Campbell

Ingram, Ronnes, Connolly, Iw.

Gohsen, Mulligan, rd., rd.

Nichols, rd., rd.

Oldfield, Stark, g.

Score—St. Paul 4, Kansas City 3.

Desjardins, Ingram, Nichols, Capen for St. Paul; Gisich, Bryne, Ronnes, Madsen for Kansas City.

Assistants—Desjardins, 2, Ronnes for St. Paul; Paul for Kansas City.

Referee—Helmer, Grenner, Duluth.

Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DULUTH, Minn.—The Minneapolis Millers took the lead early in the first period when Captain Stutson scored on a shot from the left side. Duluth led here Saturday in an American Hockey Association game. The Duluth Hornets made a formal protest claiming the puck bounded off the Miller's captain's stick.

The Hornets were sending four and five men down the ice in the last few minutes of play, but could not get by the strong Miller defense. Gisich Winkler played spectacularly in the first period, saving all the ball from Hammon. He had them hit 79, the value of which is hard to overestimate. A'Beckett was next to go. With the total of 383 and his own score of 41 he closed out the night on white.

The ninth wicked fall after the second interval without an addition to the total, Grinnell also being caught by Duckworth off Geary. Three runs later Geary uprooted Oxenham's stump and the Millers'inning was started at 397. The total was less than at one time today looked probable, and certainly less than was generally anticipated after the close on Saturday. However, considering the bad start, it must be reckoned as a good score and now it is the biggest that Australia has recorded in the present test series.

Hobbs and Sutcliffe, England's famous opening batsmen, who on one occasion on the ground remained to score all 200 for runs, received a cordial welcome as they faced to bowing this evening and were not long getting into their stride.

The sparkle faded out of the play after Hobbs was caught at the wicket off A'Beckett for 1. The Australian captain resorted to every possible maneuver to separate Sutcliffe and Hammond, but the stolid defense, reminiscent of the afternoon's play prevailed, and when stumps were drawn England was 350 runs behind with nine wickets on the first innings still to fall.

DARTMOUTH HOCKEY TEAM HELD TO THE

Dartmouth and Toronto played to a tie score of 2 to 2 in their international intercollegiate hockey game at the Boston Garden Saturday night. It was the closest and most interesting college hockey game played in Boston this year and the result showed how closely the teams were matched. E. J. Jeremiah '30 made the first score of the game for Dartmouth after 3m. 30s. of the second period had been played. Toronto evened the game after H. Y. Whitehead '32 shot a goal after 3m. 30s. of the second period had been played. There was no score in the third period, but Dartmouth again took the lead with 1m. 30s. of the game '29 scored after 3m. 30s. of the second period in minute overtime period, and with only 10 seconds left to play, Whitehead shot the tying goal for Toronto. The summary:

DARTMOUTH TORONTO

Fryer, Heath, Iw., Murray, Marshall, Jeremiah, Mackinson, Iw., Stewart, Stratton, Shea, Armstrong, Iw., Harley, McMullen, rd., rd.

Whitehead, McMullen, Bonne, Armstrong, rd., rd., Paul, McMullen, rd.

Score—Dartmouth College 2, University of Toronto 2. Goals—Hanneman, Foyles for Dartmouth; Whitehead 2 for Toronto. Referees—James Foley and G. Smith. Time—Three 20m. periods and one 10m. overtime period.

YALE ALUMNI PLANS FOR GAME

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. (AP)—Plans are being made for a re-match of the Yale alum in the south at the Yale-Georgia game at Athens, Ga., next fall, when the Ellis will be seen in action in this section of the country. Paul, manager of the Yale team, said here Saturday that Paul lives at Lake City, Fla., and is spending the winter in Florida. A special train will carry the Yale team and adherents to the game.

NEWCOMER WINS GOLD HONORS

Miami, Fla.—James B. Davis, a newcomer to the metropolitan ranks, won the first major competition of the current Florida season when he defeated Paul, Harvard of Charlotte, N. C., in the 36th final of the inaugural tournament of the Palms over the links of the Miami Country Club.



PROBLEM NO. 1057

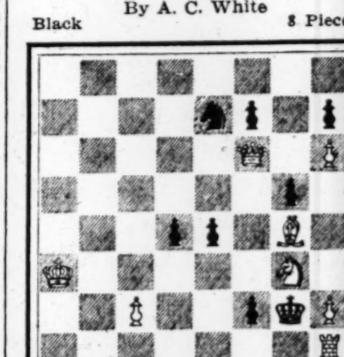
By K. Grabowski 8 Pieces



White to play and mate in two

PROBLEM NO. 1058

By A. C. White 8 Pieces



White to play and mate in three

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

No. 1055. Q-K3
No. 1056. 1. R-R2
2. Q-R3
3. P-B4
4. 1. Q-QK2
Prob. Comp. 1. Q-R3

PROBLEM COMPOSITION

The blending of unpinning by interference moves and plain withdrawals of the pieces can be beautifully shown in the following example which also has a flight-giving key.

By A. Ellerman

Black

White to play and mate in two

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

No. 1055. Q-K3
No. 1056. 1. R-R2
2. Q-R3
3. P-B4
4. 1. Q-QK2
Prob. Comp. 1. Q-R3

PROBLEMS

The following problems are designed to test the skill of the player.

By A. Ellerman

Black

White to play and mate in two

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No. 1055. Q-K3
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2.

RADIO

AVIATION

Transmitter Improvements Mark Year's Research Work

For First Time More Changes Made in Sending Than in Receiving Apparatus

Many remarkable developments featured the radio research of the General Electric Company laboratories during the last year, ranging from several types of transmitters to facsimile telegraphy. These are outlined in a statement by John Lissot of that company.

A new 5-kw broadcasting transmitter was placed in operation near Toronto, Can. It is of the master-oscillator power-amplifier type, crystal controlled, and modulation is effected in the output stage.

With the increased utilization of wavelengths of the order of 14 to 40 meters for long-distance circuits, improved transmitters were produced which meet the more exacting requirements of higher outputs, combined with high-frequency stability and high accuracy of frequency. A number of such transmitters having an output of 20 to 40 kw. were manufactured.

With the availability of the new hot-cathode mercury-vapor rectifying tubes, new circuits were developed with transformers and associated equipment of more conventional design. These factors result in receivers of high efficiency and better regulation combined with reduction in size and cost.

The growing appreciation of the usefulness of short-wave channels resulted in a demand for transmitters having an output of 1 kw. The transmitter designed to meet this demand incorporates several new features of circuits and mechanical design. Quartz-crystal control is utilized to maintain a high degree of frequency stability and four-element tubes are employed which result in greatly simplified controls.

A continuous wavelength range from 15 to 50 meters is provided and all controls are readily accessible from the front. A total of six vacuum tubes is used, consisting of the crystal oscillator and three stages of radio amplification. The power supply is obtained from a motor-generator set which provides 1500 and 3000 volts for the plate circuits. These transmitters are being used both in land stations and aboard ships.

Small Transmitter

A transmitter having an output of 25 to 50 watts through a wavelength range of 400 to 1400 meters was de-

veloped for use aboard ships, either for emergency or regular communication purposes. Four vacuum tubes are used in a self-reciprocal oscillating circuit with 350-cycle plate supply. This arrangement produces a 700-cycle note in the radio receiver, giving a signal which may be received on either oscillating or non-oscillating detectors.

For emergency purposes, it is not desirable to have the power supply for the transmitter dependent upon the main ship supply, and for this purpose the motor generator which supplied power to the transmitter is operated from a low-voltage storage battery. For those applications in which the transmitter is used for regular communication purposes and for which the power supply on a ship may be used, a design is available for use on 110 volts direct current.

The increasing importance of radio communication as an aid to air navigation created a need for a line of highly reliable light-weight radio transmitting and receiving apparatus of particularly compact and robust construction for use on the different types of aircraft.

A 10-watt transmitter of this type is intended for use on smaller planes and enables the pilot to maintain telegraphic communication at a distance of approximately 75 miles. When the transmitter is used for telephone signal its range is approximately 25 miles. The weight of the complete equipment with all accessories is 80 pounds.

A 300-watt transmitting and receiving equipment was designed for use on heavier planes or dirigibles. It weighs approximately 200 pounds, and conservatively rated will give telegraphic and telephonic communication over distances of 500 and 200 miles, respectively.

Radiocasting Improvements

Decided improvements in the design of high-power radiocasting transmitters were effected by the utilization of recently developed water-cooled piotrons having a nominal rating of 100 kw. With two of these tubes in the output stage the transmitter is capable of delivering 400 kw. to the antenna. The power is modulated 100 per cent. This transmitter is regularly operated on WGY programs at an output of 50 kw. and a high degree of frequency stability is obtained by means of quartz crystals.

A long-wave transmitter with 100-kw. tubes is being constructed. It is of the master-oscillator power amplifier type and will deliver approximately 200 kw. at 10,000 meters to the antenna.

The two short-wave transmitters, 2XAF on 950kc, (31.4m.) and 2XAD on 13,660kc, (21.96m.), are in regular operation. These transmitters are operated simultaneously, the same program as that handled by WGY on 790kc. On special occasions, when

programs of international interest

for the first time in history three radio reporters will be assigned to cover a football game when an account of the University of California-Georgia Tech game in the Bowl of Roses at Pasadena, Calif., is radiocast through a coast-to-coast network of stations associated with the NBC on New Year's Day.

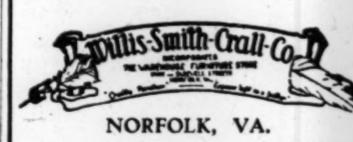
The three reporters, each representing a different part of the country, will be Graham McNamee from NBC headquarters in New York City; W. C. Munday Jr. of the Atlanta Journal and sports announcer for Station WSB, Atlanta, and Carl Harvelin of Station KFI in Los Angeles.

The East-West football game will be the climax of Pasadena's annual Tournament of Roses. When Graham McNamee takes over the microphone at the opening of radiocasting from the Pacific coast, he will tell of the colorful scenes preceding the game. Mr. Munday and Mr. Harvelin, each handling one period in each half, will transmit the play-by-play account. McNamee will be head again between the halves and at the end of

(Continued on Page 19, Column 2)

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FOR ALL OCCASIONS

Kingston, Ont., may soon have a flying club, if conferences between the sponsors of the club and a commercial company which wants to establish a commercial airport in the city are successful. The city is practically on the main air mail and passenger route between Toronto and Montreal.

December 10 saw the inauguration of the Canadian prairie provinces air mail service, with a plane leaving Winnipeg at 9:15 a.m. with the eastern mail for Regina and thence to Calgary, making the 750-mile trip in seven hours. From Regina services were also opened to Saskatoon and Edmonton, taking five hours from Regina to Edmonton, a distance of 450 miles. The same services eastward were inaugurated the same day.

Kitchener, Ont., wants to be on the air mail route between Toronto and Windsor, according to a resolution

Aviation Progress



A NEW SINGLE-SEATER

MODERN pursuit airplanes are assuming a cleanliness of line that is most pleasing, and the newer ones, differing from those of the last few years, look maneuverable as well as being good in long dives. The diving type of pursuit work came into being during the last year of the World War and the pursuit ships since that time have reflected this in their design. The accompanying photograph shows the newest product of the Boeing Company of Seattle, a ship they call a single-seated light bombing plane, designed for the navy. It has a maximum speed of 200 miles an hour and will climb 17,500 feet in 10 minutes. It has a ceiling, or maximum altitude range of 29,000 feet. This would make a sport ship to gladden the heart of any sport flying enthusiast.

A group of French airplane designers is at work in Russia to understand the construction of seaplanes for the Soviet Government. The group is under the direction of M. Paul Richard, well-known French engineer and designer of the Richard-Penhoeu seaplanes.

Rapid strides are being made in air transportation in Russia, according to reports just received. The three main Russian air transport companies have to their credit a total of 4,000,000 miles flown during the last year. The latest development to be planned is the extension of the Berlin-Baku line from Irkutsk, 3000 miles away, and from Irkutsk to Vladivostok, 2500 miles away.

Two British officers, Capt. C. D. Alliot, recently achieved the fastest journey ever made between India and England, completing the 5000 miles flight in four days and a half. The trip, which requires three weeks on the fastest mail steamers operated between the two countries, established an entirely new record, which supersedes the one previously held by the Detroit fliers, Brock and Schiele, who in September, 1927, flew in the other direction, from London to Karachi, the trip requiring seven days.

The route covered by the two British airmen was from Karachi to Bushire in Persia, from there to Aleppo, Syria, from Aleppo to Sofia, in Bulgaria, and from Sofia to London.

During the past two years, Imperial Airways, Ltd., the great British passenger transportation service, has registered an increase of 60 per cent in traffic revenue on its European service lines. The lines show a profit, during the current year, of over \$35,000. These facts were made public by Sir Eric Geddes, chairman of the board, at the company's general meeting in London.

An official ruling made by the Italian Government specifies that no airplane may enter Italy overland except through the aerial frontiers of Turin, Milan, Udine and Trieste. Official routes are indicated from which fliers must not deviate more than one mile and a quarter and the maximum altitude permitted is 6000 feet. The five routes officially designated are by way of Mount Cenis, Domodossola, Chiasso, Brenner and Longamatico-Postumia.

The greatest degree of interchangeability and a decisive step toward standardization of airplane parts are claimed by a new light-weight machine to be known as the Spartan and designed by O. E. Simmonds, a British pilot. The wings of the Spartan are interchangeable and the same feature is claimed for the rudder and elevators. The three over sections of the tall plane are also interchangeable.

The latest addition to the great network of German passenger air lines is now in operation between Berlin and Moscow. This service is carried out on monoplanes of the Junker type which leave Berlin at 9 in the evening and arrive at Moscow in the early afternoon of the following day. An extension of this line from Moscow to Pieiping is now being tried out and will be continued at regular intervals if the experiment proves successful.

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Don't Be Like That; Doin' the Raccoon.
3:00 CBS, Ceco Couriers, Captain Stratton, "I'm a Girl Cavalier"; On Lucy-Dundy; Sunnies; Shake, Rattle and Roll; OH, What a Night to Love; The Corner Quartet; That Was a Grand Old Song; Silver Threads Among the Gold; Listen to This; Rainbow Band; On San Francisco Bay.

3:00 NBC, Longines time; Sport-O-Gramps.

3:00 "Morning Town."

3:00 NBC, Freshman Orchestra, Watching the Clouds Go By; The Blue Danube.

3:00 "The Corner Quartet; That Was a Grand Old Song; Silver

Threads Among the Gold; Listen to This; Rainband Ringers Band; On San Francisco Bay.

3:00 Blue Danube Nights.

3:00 Dutch Masters, Muriel, Rosalie of Lindy; Anna; A Girl Cavalier; On Lucy-Dundy; Sunnies; Shake, Rattle and Roll; OH, What a Night to Love; The Corner Quartet; That Was a Grand Old Song; Silver

Threads Among the Gold; Listen to This; Rainband Ringers Band; On San Francisco Bay.

3:00 "Our New England Kitchen."

3:00 Grant's Magic Bavers.

3:00 Women's Club program.

3:00 Shepard Concert Ensemble.

3:00 "The Corner Quartet; That Was a Grand Old Song; Silver

Threads Among the Gold; Listen to This; Rainband Ringers Band; On San Francisco Bay.

3:00 "Morning Watch."

3:00 Lucy's orchestra; temperature.

3:00 "Wednesday."

3:00 Lucy's orchestra; temperature.

3:00 "Wednesday."

3:00 Lucy's orchestra; temperature.

3:00 Lucy's orchestra; temperature

EDUCATIONAL

Modern House and Shop Built by Pupils of Industrial School

THE problem of combining theory with practical experience so as to make both work together toward one goal has been most successfully solved at the Weymouth Day Industrial School. Here several classes prove the workability of their schoolroom instruction by practical work, which is so in keeping with the theory taught as to equip the students as competent tradesmen.

This system has proved a commendable solution to a large number of schoolboys who have found the regular academic course of no genuine interest or practical value for their own individual cases.

Over a period of three years the class in carpentry at this school has completed as part of its course three buildings: a large shop where several of the projects are worked out, as well as two private dwellings, the three structures amounting in cost to approximately \$60,000. Plans for a fourth undertaking, which will be a house for the custodian of the buildings, are now under way.

The largest enterprise was the school shop. This building, erected for the purpose of holding vocational classes in automobile work, printing, metal work, carpentry, mechanical drawing, and practical arts, was built by approximately a dozen boys ranging in ages from 17 to 19 years. They worked as regular veteran carpenters, spending an eight-hour day on the job six days a week, drawing a nominal wage for their time as well as receiving credit in their school vocational course.

The Completed Shop

Completed, the structure as it now stands, consists of a foundation covering a plot of ground 115 feet long and 63 feet wide, immediately adjoining the high school site. There is a finished basement for shops using heavy machinery, and one floor for classrooms, laboratories and shops using light equipment.

The wooden forms for the concrete walls of the basement, the finishing of the interior woodwork, and all the straight carpentry of the upper floor was done by the boys, the only help of any consequence given them being that on the retaining walls.

The school building was inspired by the excellent results of a similar first attempt. This was a \$12,000 house for which the town furnished the necessary capital to build, and later sold at a profit to a faculty member of Tufts College. Nine stu-

dents of the school did the work on this house, which included all the carpentry, the cement work and the painting and wiring. Students of the agricultural department of the high school did the grading and landscape gardening. The plans which were patterned after a house in Newton, were modified by the pupils in the mechanical drawing department.

The third endeavor of the carpentry class was a five-room bungalow. This was finished and placed on sale for \$5000 early this spring.

Everything has been conducted under the leadership of Louis Whitford, instructor in charge, and James Nelson and Albert Kukas, assistants, all three of whom are experienced carpenters.

A class in shoe making has a co-operative arrangement with a shoe factory of the town where the highest grade of shoes are made. For 23 weeks they are taught the theory of the trade by Joseph K. White, the instructor of the high school. The remaining 23 weeks are spent in the factory where they work under the supervision of the factory heads, receiving the regular wages and working the customary number of hours.

Quality in Auto Repairing

Auto mechanics are taught in much the same way except that no specified time or place is given to the actual work outside the classroom, although all such repair work is done under the jurisdiction of the school. Arrangements have been made with some of the garages in town to let students help out on repairs. Many of the townfolk take their cars direct to the school, knowing the quality of work required by L. H. Bacon, the instructor, and the excellent results obtained through the genuine and worth-while efforts of the boys.

Of the same general idea, but of a different nature is the work done in the restoration class and floriculture course.

The former group of students are at present working on a six-acre

tract of land which was donated by the Weymouth Water Works to the class. Although the land is of little real value for forestry at the present time, it is the hope of Hilmer S. Nelson, the instructor, to make the land valuable by reconditioning an acre a year.

As one element of the course, it will be the duty of the boys to mark out the annual acre tract, to plant inferior trees and burn the undergrowth.

Scotch and white pine a chance to survive and to thrive with the new trees, which will supplant the ones taken out. A large share of the textbook material from which theory is obtained for this course, is furnished by the American Tree Association, while E. M. Parmenter of the Extension Forestry Service, Department of Agriculture, is assisting in the practical work done.

Under the same agricultural divi-

sion is the floriculture course, which is carried on co-operatively with flower growers of the town. After working part of the day in the greenhouse, where these students receive instruction from the grower, who demands the best work, as he is dependent on the flowers he grows to sell and thus live, the boys return to the school, where the benefits derived from the day's practical experience are tested by the instructor.

Observation is particularly stressed, for the student who has gained the most should be able to tell what he has been doing and why he has been doing it.

These enterprises of the Wey-

mouth Water Works to the class. Although the land is of little real value for forestry at the present time, it is the hope of Hilmer S. Nelson, the instructor, to make the land valuable by reconditioning an acre a year.

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Under the same agricultural divi-

tions were improving and what intelligent questions were asked in the discussions that followed. At the first meeting two short lectures were given. Later the whole time had to be given to one lecture, and more recently the lecture had to be continued into a second meeting a few days later.

Strangely in opposition to these imitations is the wide birth of opportunity for the achievement of as high a degree of perfection as is possible for the individual. The point is, of course, governed by the type of marionette adapted to school use. Such a model must be much more simple than those played by professional puppeteers and at the same time offer ample possibilities for development at the hands of the pupils.

At last the marionette theater project culminates in joy, not in mere hilarity and noise, but in the joy that is the concomitant of fruition—From "Marionettes Go to School," by ETHEL C. GRAY.

harmonious, tangible and practical expression. There is here, too, less likelihood of reaching a period in the process of the work at which interest appears to lag for getting over such a period is one of the problems in school project work.

A class may, in the beginning, entertain the impression that the characters in the stories of their choice would be difficult to reproduce and, having been reproduced, would be inexpressive in action. Replace this impression by experiment and no sooner has the first step in that actual work been taken than the group begins to see the infinite possibilities of the art.

When the characters seem to fall short of the ideal in the thoughts of the pupils, seeing them in their setting at a preliminary rehearsal quickly stimulates ideas for their improvement. So all parts develop simultaneously and the young artists work with a happy abandon, for in working with marionettes the interest in them increases by leaps and bounds as the project progresses step by step.

Child and Puppet Become Acquainted

He who would with his own hands make one of these little actors and his guardian all through the production of a puppet play must know his tiny ward in all his moods, hence the unparalleled training for the perceptions.

The limits within which the young marionette artist must work gives rigid training in adaptiveness. These limitations affect his choice of a story in the first place; and then the dramatization must come within the range of certain simple scenes. Adaptiveness then is by no means the least of the skills attained in the marionette theater.

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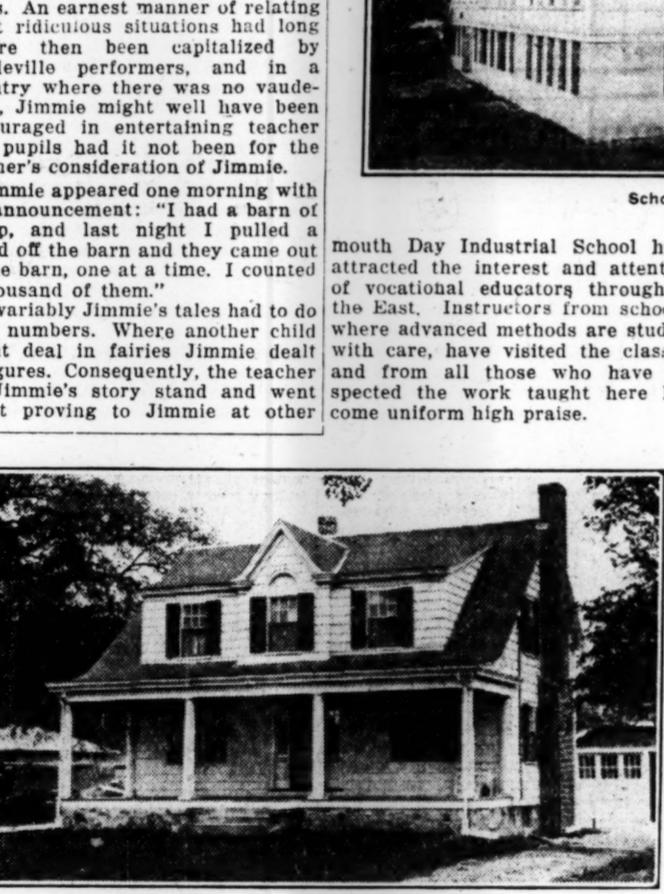
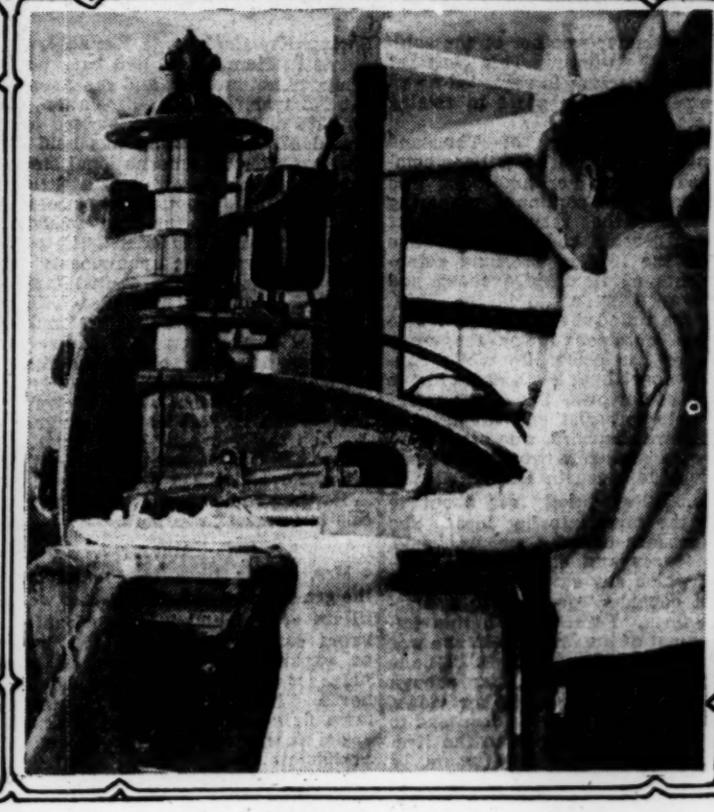
The PRINCIPIA

Founded 1898

St. Louis, Missouri



Left—The Carpenter Shop at Weymouth Day Industrial School, Weymouth, Mass. Right—Pupil at a Shoemaking Machine.



School Shop, Valued at \$40,000, Built by Weymouth Pupils.

Teaching the Beauty of Accuracy

Jimmie was a beginner in a certain rural district school miles from town. There were, at least, two outstanding facts to be noted in connection with Jimmie: he was fond

of arithmetic, and he told unusual tales. An earnest manner of relating most ridiculous situations had long before then been capitalized by the schoolboy performer. In company with them was no vanderbilt. Jimmie might well have been encouraged in entertaining teacher and pupils had it not been for the teacher's consideration of Jimmie.

Jimmie appeared one morning with the announcement: "I had a barn of sheep, and last night I pulled a board off the barn and they came out of the barn, one at a time. I counted a thousand of them."

Invariably Jimmie's tales had to do with numbers. Where another child might deal in fairies Jimmie dealt in figures. Consequently, the teacher let Jimmie's story stand and went about proving to Jimmie at other

times the beautiful accuracy of figures, and explaining to him the well-known fact that, "Figures don't lie."

Since Jimmie was intensely interested in figures, this fact was easily grasped and applied. Gradually, surely, but it would seem incidentally he came to know how to distinguish with mathematical precision between tales of imagination and stories of truth. His imagination did not cease to stir, but he had learned something of the beauty of accuracy and did not try to pass imagination for truth.

I am so thankful for Snubs, Wadsworths and the Sunset Stories. My youngest child always takes two or three papers to bed, to get me to read the children's stories. He has made a scrapbook of the ones he likes.

I would like to tell how one family that had the habit of fault-finding when at meals was helped to something better. Each meal time I cut from the Monitor an article, about aviation, or a joke, or "what they say," or anything I knew that would interest the boys. This I read, and tried to promote discussion. Then a little later I asked each one to bring a story or an event found in the Monitor and tell it at meal time. We now have a very happy and agreeable feeling where before there was discord. Now each child has learned to look to the Monitor for information. Just today two of the children in grades 6 and 8 both told very good stories to their classes at school.

I have a number of scrapbooks made from the Monitor, one on all articles pertaining to teaching school and of interest to school things. This book I lend to any teachers that might find it helpful. Another is just on children training, habits or helpful suggestions; still another on gardening. Then a "Lighter Vein" one, also a word a day. So that I have quite a source of information, all strained from this much-loved paper.

The children make theirs of Snubs, Sunset Stories and the Sun-dial column.

I would like very much to have someone write to me, for I do not get out much, as I have seven children to care for—five adopted and two of my own. So if anyone interested in children or in this letter writes me, I should be very glad to receive the letters and will try to answer all. I am grateful for the many right thoughts I have received from the letters in the Parent Column.

(Mrs.) A. G. R.

school debating society a lively discussion took place on "Should children read newspapers?" One lecture will be given on "South Africa" by P. — in Form III, lower room, at 4:15 p. m. on Monday.

The question of the notice board was not as easy as it had promised to be. But finally a list was posted up explaining exactly which countries were to be included under each of eight general geographical headings and asking girls to sign their names against the group for which they were continually under consideration.

It seemed that what was wanted was a method whereby the girls themselves could get used to reading and understanding the news in really good newspapers. It was obvious that they could only learn to do this if they were given the news about certain subjects or countries. They had not the time to read all the news for themselves each day, and so the following idea presented itself: Why not have a society where some sort of interchange of news could take place? This, however, seemed likely to be inadequate as the meetings could not be held very frequently.

Then the idea occurred that a news notice board was the thing needed. By this means everyone in the school would have the opportunity of reading the latest news each day, and different girls could be made responsible for posting up the news for various countries. Meetings could be held each term at which lectures would be given by the girls on regions which were in the lime-light at the moment.

Even the Staff Joins

As soon as this plan was suggested everyone became enthusiastic and it seemed just what the school was waiting for. Even the staff all wanted to join the new society. A general meeting of staff and girls of the upper school was, therefore, called to discuss the formation of the society and to elect a committee to work out the details. It was decided meantime to rely on the school

SCHOOLS—European

GIRLS' COLLEGIATE SCHOOL

St. Ives, Hunts, England

Home School Moderate Terms Three Years Boarders January

Women's Enterprises and Activities

Mrs. Minnie Miller of Thousand Springs Farm

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Moscow, Idaho.

AS OWNER and operator of the famous Thousand Springs Farm in southern Idaho, as a breeder and exhibitor of champion Hampshire sheep and Guernsey dairy cattle at the largest live-stock shows of the Nation, and as president of the American Hampshire Sheep Association, Mrs. Minnie W. Miller has achieved the distinction of being one of America's really outstanding women in the live-stock world. She is now in her third year as president of the national association of breeders of Hampshire sheep. Election to this office was of itself one of the highest honors that could be bestowed. For several years prior to being selected president, Mrs. Miller was a regional vice-president. She is also an active member of the National Wool Growers' Association, the Idaho Wool Growers' Association, and is a trustee of the Utah Agricultural College, which gives her important representation of that institution. Mrs. Miller has achieved distinction in this field, which most people feel is almost exclusively masculine, without sacrificing any of her womanly charms.

Mrs. Miller is a resident both of Idaho and Utah. Her farm and her herds of live stock are near Wendell, in southern Idaho, while her home is in Salt Lake City. The mere 250 miles between the two do not prevent her from keeping in constant touch with everything that happens on the farm. Her legal name is Mrs. Lee Charles Miller, but everyone knows her as Minnie W. Miller. To call her anything else would cause confusion. When Gov. George H. Dorn of Utah appointed her a trustee of the state agricultural college, his appointment was for Mrs. Lee Charles Miller, and it was some time before it was generally realized that the well-known woman live-stock breeder had received the honor.

As a little girl, Mrs. Miller wanted to own a farm of her own and have live stock. This youthful ambition, not unknown to children in their teens, had more lasting qualities than is apparent in the will o' wisp texture of most childish longings. It persisted, and 20 years before she claimed Thousand Springs Farm as her own, she had her plans well in mind. She even took courses in animal husbandry at the Utah Agricultural College and knew that the care of livestock she could have on a farm to good fortune even gave one to her. Mrs. Miller saw the first Hampshire sheep that came into Utah and liked the breed. Her response likewise was keen for the fawn-colored, dainty Guernsey dairy cattle, most lady-like of the dairy breeds. In her ambitious dreams she had also assigned a place for swine husbandry and favored the Durro-Jersey breed. About 1925, however, she found her original program had been too ambitious and decided to limit her live-stock activities to Hampshire sheep and Guernsey dairy cattle. The Durro-Jersey swines were sold off to Mrs. Miller's credit to the University of Idaho, and agriculture took many of her animals for their experimental and demonstration herds. The college also took her swine herdsman.

Selecting the Farm

It is probable that, because of its unique and picturesque geological features, the farm which Mrs. Miller operates is as famous as its operator. As the head of a land loan company operating in the Intermountain Region, her husband came one day upon a farm which, he says now, impressed him as made to order for his wife. From Wendell, Idaho, he drove a few miles south to the breaks of the Snake River. From the rim he looked down several hundred feet upon what appeared to be an island in the river. Idaho's great stream rolled past the island on one side, but the water, bordering the other, came from a multitude of springs bursting from the lava wall which dropped abruptly from where Mr. Miller stood. Because of the plentiful supply of moisture, everything on the lowland was green, in sharp contrast to the brown sagebrush everywhere on the plateau about him.

The island had been farmed once but was abandoned. When Mr. Miller brought his wife to the place her eyes sparkled. She said the protected island, with the plentiful supply of spring water, and the prospect it yielded of mild even climate, due to free winds coming up from the Snake River and the Pacific Ocean, would be an ideal place to raise live-stock. There was a foreclosure on the place and Mr. Miller obtained possession. It is on this protected lowland island, beneath the thundering springs, that Mrs. Miller raises her Hampshire sheep and Guernsey cattle. The protected lowland totals about 100 acres. On the higher plateau land, which is several hundred feet above the island, Mrs. Miller has several hundred acres additional, which she has for pasture and to provide adequate supplemental winter feed for her stock.

The Innumerable Springs

The multitude of springs along the lava wall are scattered over a distance of several miles. Thousand Spring Farm was so named because the early inhabitants said water came out at that point through at least 1000 different openings. Many explanations have been advanced to account for these spectacular springs. The majority associate their existence with the lost rivers of eastern central Idaho. The largest of the disappearing rivers is Big Lost River. For a considerable distance this is a large stream, but gradually disappears in the lava bed, finally dwindling to nothing. The United States Geological Survey says that enough water pours from the springs along the Snake River, of which Thousand Springs is the most important group, to furnish water sufficient for every city in the United States over 100,000 in population. The thermometer at Thousand Springs Farm always shows the water at 61 degrees, even during the

hottest summer weather or the coldest day of winter. This constant water temperature is regarded as an extremely valuable asset in raising live stock.

Becoming owner of Thousand Springs Farm, Mrs. Miller commenced putting her ambitions into operation. She continued preparing herself for the responsibilities of farm ownership and operation. She visited the leading breeding establishments of Hampshire sheep and Guernsey dairy cattle in the West. Thus she rounded out the knowledge she had obtained during the many years of her early life while constantly nourishing her desire to have a farm of her own. She obtained expert help to assist her, including a Hampshire shepherd, who came from England, and a breeder of ancestors who had helped build the breed in England.

Mrs. Miller quickly set about to make the farm into her ideal. She built modern barns, a modern home, good fences and did almost everything which any agricultural college would consider essential to a first-class farm. Parallel with this improvement of the farm itself, she was developing her live stock. In 1921 she felt she had progressed far enough for a test. According to her views, the best way to obtain a test was to take some of her stock to the live-stock shows where they would be placed alongside the animals of other breeders and judged by experts. Mrs. Miller had been encouraged by winnings at live-stock shows in competition with her herd, but in the fall of 1921 she determined to take a big step. That year she went to the International Livestock Exposition at Chicago, the country's largest live-

stock show, with some of her Hampshire sheep. She won a fair larger number of premiums than she had hoped for and her winnings included three loving cups. That start spurred her on to more extensive showing. Since then her live stock has won several championships at Chicago, the American Royal Livestock Exposition at Kansas and the big shows in the Rocky Mountain region and Pacific coast. At the Pacific International Livestock Exposition last October a Hampshire wether from Mrs. Miller's flock was made grand champion over all breeds, the first time a Hampshire ever has been accorded this honor at the Pacific exposition.

By 1925 the livestock world was hearing considerable about a Mrs. Minnie W. Miller and her Thousand

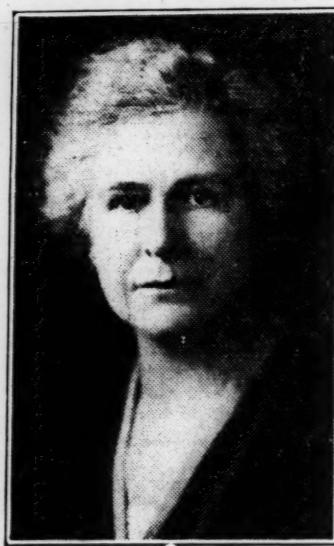
Springs live-stock herds. Her achievements in Hampshires had been particularly noted, and the American Hampshire Sheep Association, at its 1925 annual meeting, elected her president. The meeting was held at Chicago after the international stock show, and the honor was a fitting climax to an exceptionally successful show season for this western woman live-stock breeder. She was re-elected president unanimously in 1926 and again at the annual meeting last year. This fall Mrs. Miller realized one of the greatest ambitions of her career. A Hampshire ram from her flock brought the highest price at the annual national ram sale of the National Wool Growers' Association in Salt Lake City.

To "top the ram sale" is the goal of every breeder of fine sheep in the West. Several times previously Mrs. Miller had come close to the top, but this fall success was hers.

A Late Fulfillment

Mrs. Miller likes to contemplate the generations of forefathers who were tillers of soil and raisers of stock. From early girlhood she has been an expert horsewoman and a fine judge of either a riding or driving horse. Though the desire to own a farm first blossomed when she was a girl, it was not until she became a grandmother that the desire was realized. In a recent interview she said: "You see, I couldn't get started very soon. Then we had the children that had to come first. During our early married life there couldn't be a farm for me because all our energies and resources were devoted to getting my husband's business established. Then there were children to bring up, and our aged relatives to care for. Now the children have made homes and are rearing youngsters of their own. I have my farm at last."

Mrs. Miller is an extremely kind and gracious host at Thousand Springs Farm and, in the western way, the laudhing is always out to friends and visitors who are interested either in the farm or the livestock. The farm has hundreds of visitors every year who have heard about Mrs. Miller's farm and her stock, and who desire to see both.



Mrs. Minnie W. Miller, Exhibitor of Champion Hampshire Sheep and Guernsey Dairy Cattle.

Fountain in Vienna Designed by Woman

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Vienna

ALTHOUGH Vienna's public squares and parks abound in monuments and other sculptural works of art, it is remarkable that hitherto no woman's work could be found among them. This state of affairs has, however, now been altered by the unveiling of the Bear Fountain in the courtyard of the Margaretenburggarten, in this city. Miss Hanna Gaertner, after studying at the "Kunstgewerbeschule," was the first woman to be elected a member of the Academy of Fine Arts, and even before she completed her studies at the academy, she had established a great reputation for the quality and originality of her work.

The basin of the Bear Fountain is polygonal in shape with 12 rectangular panels round the outside, in which the 12 signs of the zodiac have been faithfully represented, while the center is occupied by a short column topped by the figures of two bears, the Great Bear (*Ursa Major*) with the Little Bear (*Ursa Minor*), playful and happy on its back.



Reproduced by Permission of the Sculptress

First Piece of Sculpture by a Woman to Be Placed in Public Position in Vienna.

Women's Organizations

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Vienna

A

MISS Gaertner's ideal, according to a statement she gave the Monitor correspondent, is to seek through her art to distribute joy and happiness, especially among children. A keen student of human nature and of animal life, her work up to the present has been almost exclusively concerned with the portrayal of human beings and animals, either sepa-

rately or in close and happy relations together.

A ceramic fountain, in the form of a child riding on the back of a sea monster, "was recently bought by the township of Columbus, Ind., while her children's portraits in terra cotta and marble are very popular.

Miss Gaertner is still very young, but the appreciative criticisms of what she has already done go far to indicate that the work of this sculptress will find its way into many more public institutions during the coming years.

Fraulein von Stresow quotes Mme. Malaterre-Sellier of Paris, France, as saying:

We want to learn from the German women—to learn much. The German women who were in Paris this year and include Mme. Marie Elizabeth Lüders, Dorothy von Velsen, Adele Schreiber and others, impressed us with their knowledge and their intellectual achievements. As many of us as can possibly do so will come to Berlin. All do so with pleasure.

Fraulein von Stresow, writing for the American Women's Club Magazine of London, Eng., says that representatives of the different countries met recently in Berlin to make preliminary arrangements for the congress. At a public meeting in the Reichstag these delegates gave ex-

pression to their confidence that understanding and reconciliation among the nations will come through women's work.

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And the last dollar has had its factory also, for she announced that "the articles of mustard and chocolate are manufactured by her, at those incomparable mustard and chocolate works at the Globe mill, on Germantown road, which her late husband went to a considerable expense in the erecting, and purchasing out Benjamin Jackson's part; and as she has a large quantity of choice clean mustard seed by her, and the singular advantage of being constantly supplied with that article, she flatters herself, that upon timely notice, she can supply any person with large quantities of the said articles of mustard and chocolate, either for exportation, or for retailing again, when a good allowance will be made and the same put up in any kind of package as may best suit the buyer."

She evidently feels that her trademark is of importance for she adds the "N. B." so characteristic of advertisements of the period: "N. B. All the mustard put up in bottles, has the above stamp pasted on the bottles, and also the paper round each pound of chocolate has the said stamp thereon."

Advertise for Mustard Seed

For the successful carrying on of her business she required mustard seed, however, and it seems to have paid the last dollar on it. The report says:

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Art News and Comment—Theatrical News

In New York Galleries

By RALPH FLINT

MARINA HOFFMAN, American sculptress, has brought together a comprehensive array of works at the Grand Central Galleries, the first public presentation of her sculpture as a whole, although she has these many years been represented by individual pieces at local exhibitions. Miss Hoffman needs no special introduction today, for she is widely known for her striking likenesses of Pavlova, Paderewski, the Bush House (London) figures, etc. But other phases of her talent come to light in the present exhibition that reveal her as an all-round artist ambitious enough to essay all types of work from the grandly heroic to the simplest sketch impression. Like Gertrude V. Whitney's exhibition at Wildenstein's some years ago, Miss Hoffman's show is set out in the grand manner, with three galleries at her disposal, and large monumental pieces for focal points.

Miss Hoffman's quarter-scale model for a group depicting the Angel of the East and the Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse dominates one of the rooms, and is perhaps her finest achievement. Four equestrian figures are set on bases about the central shaft which supports the dominant figure of the angel. Her horses are superbly fashioned, and are instinct with purposeful patterning and vigorous handling. Another quarter size model of a memorial bearing four bas-reliefs depicting the same theme as the other group, with attendant figures of the "four beasts" and other reliefs showing "those who came out of great tribulation" fills the second gallery.

Perhaps Miss Hoffman's finest portrait is her bronze bust of Ivan Mestrovic (a full-length version of which is in the Brooklyn Museum), for here she seems to have captured something of the Serbian figure of inspiration, making her figure more alertly poised and more dramatically constructed than usual. In her small bronzes, such as "Bill," "Working," or "Mme. Harti the Mattress Maker" (from the "My Neighbors in Paris" series), she is at her best. In her portrait drawings and large-scale cartoons she shows remarkable skill.

An interesting collection of water colors and drawings by French artists of the nineteenth century and today is on view at the de Hauke Gallery. Two Rodin figure studies (of his best period) seem to contain the very essence of the art that emerged so often in his marbles as sugary and trite. These fleeting notations of models in action display the sculptor's delight in supple shapes and keen command over line and pattern. Two figure studies by Matisse show this modernist in most sober mood, devoid of all eccentricity of pose or proportion, and more than ever produce his middle period extravagance in drawing and painting, but to transitory and of small worth per se.

The Matisse of today is many steps removed from the man who filled the halls of the Salon d'Automne some 20 years ago with portrait heads that looked much like misshapen potatoes, and that caused the town to rock with unrestrained laughter. Today Matisse has come into his own, but there are yet many admirers who still see everything from his hand as of equal merit and importance.

Pen drawings by de Segonzac reveal this artist's swift power of expression and compression, and show what it is that gives his painting the taut invigorating feeling connoted by his name. "Imminence," done with the fewest possible number of lines, is a masterpiece of swift, succinct definition of mood and space.

Dufresne, echoing Degas in his warmly colored, well-stocked compositions, has some interesting water colors here, although he appears to get more quality out of his oils. Signac, gay and blusky to the point, shows how far the dot-and-dash system of water coloring can

Miss Deborah Gray, the heroine of

style is an outstanding item in the exhibition.

John Storr, American sculptor resident in Paris these several years, is exhibiting at Knoedler's. His fine drawings, achieved with a free touch and with a sureness that might well cause the painting fraternity to look upon him with some astonishment, not untinged with envy, are one of the surprises of the season. At the same galleries a group of canvases by Edward Bruce is on view, mostly landscapes that deal with the lovely Sabine hill country to the north of Rome in the constrained, concise style that Mr. Bruce has built up from his study of the ancient Chinese masters of landscape painting. One of the finest of these is a view of well-verdured hillside seen through a wide casement window, the whole composition being worked out in soft olive greens and browns.

At the Babcock Galleries, Robert Brackman is showing a group of pastel studies worked in bold, broad strokes of color that easily hint at his growing reputation. The Ainslie Galleries are showing interesting work by Carl Sprinchorn, Florence Christensen, and Joseph Margulies.

"The Petroleum Island"

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SANDWICHED between such bread-and-butter repertoire plays as Goethe's "Egmont" and Ibsen's "Ghosts" at the State Theater in Berlin is Lion Feuchtwanger's latest drama, "The Petroleum Island." This turns out to be an interesting work, not perhaps for what it accomplishes, but for what it sets out to do.

Having become a best-selling author in both England and America with his two novels, "Powe" and "The Ugly Duchess," Herr Feuchtwanger now writes what he describes as Three Anglo-Saxon plays.

"The Petroleum Island" is the second to reach the German stage. The first of the trio, "Calcutta, May 4th," was given with success this summer at the State Theater in Berlin.

The problem he sets himself in writing these three plays, so Herr Feuchtwanger informs us, was to try to free the contemporary German drama from the stifling French influence with its insistence on the final importance of form. In these three dramas he has attempted, with some success, to establish a far freer movement within the drama, and has produced works where inner substance is more related to actuality, but without the strictness of form so rigidly adhered to by some German dramatists. It is perhaps better to describe it as the freedom of the Shakespearean drama manipulated without the aid of the Elizabethan poetry and rhetoric.

In "The Petroleum Island" Herr Feuchtwanger has used the same theme which he used in his novel, "The Ugly Duchess." That book, it may be remembered, was about the spirited fight made by an unfortunate woman, "Margarete Mautausch, to conquer triumph over her extreme personal ugliness. But instead of merely turning his well-known story into a costume drama of the twentieth century, which it would have been a comparatively easy thing to do, Herr Feuchtwanger has invented a completely new story. In his play all the action takes place in the present period, and upon a legendary island lying off the coast of the United States, somewhere apparently in the Pacific Ocean.

To build his drama on a broad basis, in accordance with his dramatic theory, Herr Feuchtwanger chose two conditions for his background: oil and an island. That ugly heroine shall be protagonist, and finally mistress, in as large a territory as possible, it was necessary to choose Petroleum Island. Oil being a symbol of power in the modern world completes the two conditions for the conflict. But whereas the oil will enable him to move into a costume drama of the twentieth century, which it would have been a comparatively easy thing to do, Herr Feuchtwanger has invented a completely new story. In his play all the action takes place in the present period, and upon a legendary island lying off the coast of the United States, somewhere apparently in the Pacific Ocean.

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this drama, owes her almost absolute power over the inhabitants of Petroleum Island to the discovery of petroleum made by her grandfather in 1887. She has inherited incredible wealth through the oil wells of her island, which are pouring our millions of barrels yearly. But although well endowed with wealth and money generally Miss Gray suffers from one great drawback; she is extremely ugly and is known all over the globe as the "Ape." Her control of absolute power is opposed by one person on the island, a certain half-taste, Miss Charmian Peruchacha, whose father owned the plantations of an earlier and far happier time.

Charmian is young and beautiful, and the estate over which she presides is the one spot on the island which still preserves its original beauty of plant and garden. Outside the Peruchacha estate all is waste land, sterile land, oil wells, huge oil shafts throwing themselves up to the tropical sky. The fight for power ends disastrously for Charmian, for the older woman, with her developed instincts and cunning, manages to dispose of her and, unfortunately, but without the strictness of form, so rigidly adhered to by some German dramatists. It is perhaps better to describe it as the freedom of the Shakespearean drama manipulated without the aid of the Elizabethan poetry and rhetoric.

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Ruth A. Anderson



"THE DANCING FROCK"

From a Painting by Ruth A. Anderson



'LES ECOLIERS'

From a Painting by Gino E. Conti.

WORK done during the last few years in Paris by Gino E. Conti is to be shown at the Providence Art Club, Jan. 1-13. The exhibit consists of a series of decorations, murals, compositions and landscapes. Mr. Conti is a graduate of the Rhode Island School of Design. He has specialized in the field of mural decoration and religious subjects. He has painted much in northern France. For a time Mr. Conti studied in Paris under François Gorguet and Jean Despujols. Mr. Conti has made extensive studies of early Gothic, Romanesque sculpture, early French and Flemish tapestries and primitive art.

HAVING put an end to the old-fashioned stage melodramas, the films are now bringing them to life again, beginning with the best of them. Judging, however, by what they have done with "One of the Best," now showing at several picture theaters in London, one looks forward with some apprehension to what they will do with the worst.

"One of the Best" as a melodrama, certainly deserved its title. Written by Seymour Hicks and George Edwards, it ran for many months at the Adelphi Theater, the old home of melodrama in London, and was deservedly considered one of the most popular plays of that type ever written.

It comprises twelve large photographs, the subjects being typical examples of the finest of British trees accompanied by apt quotations. The跨ossessed loveliness of winter, the sturdy pines of the Old North Road, an avenue of early-leaved limes, a Gothic tracery of beech, Scotch larches with their trunks bathed deep in bracken, an arch of elms:

These heavy drooping shadowy elms, A kindly twilight are...

A wondrous oak in Windsor Park, one of the ancient bulwarks of England, and so on.

One of the quotations runs:

He that planteth a tree is a servant of God. His works shall endure for many generations.

English Players in Frankfurt

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FRANKFURT — "The English Players," a company of English ac-

tresses, are to give a series of performances at the Art Center, New York, May 5 to 29, 1928.

Paris Autumn Salon

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

A STRONG impression carried away from the Autumn Salon was that increasing interest in painting in France is centered in the applied arts. This may not be quite just to painting in France as a whole, because the Spring Salon and the independent and private gallery exhibitions are still most popular. But that decorative art has won wide favor on a scale not dreamt of before the war.

Many a person went to the Autumn Salon to see the decorative art exhibits and either perfunctorily or curiously took in the paintings at the same time. The pictures were uniform of the Highlanders, with their kilt, plaid and splendid ostrich feather bonnet, gives place to the far less handsome dress of an old regiment of Foot Guards about the time of Waterloo; gray trousers, scarlet tunic (colors lost in photography) and undecorative shako.

At that time the Victoria Cross had not been instituted, and there is no reason why the young officer should object to the removal of one more than another. This capital climax in the play disappears from the film, and we have nothing in its place but crude and commonplace melodrama and a few of the more popular screen tricks, such as fights, races against time on horseback, etc. The advantages are gained by these changes is by no means clear. So far one can see, there is only one. The costumes of the civilians of that day are more picturesque than those of the performers of the play. But of course there may have been other reasons for the change, not unconnected with the censorship. One may not, for instance, reproduce the King's uniform correctly on the stage; but may do so incorrectly. Perhaps rules have grown more stringent since the World War, but surely more can be done on the screen than can be done on entering.

After some of the exquisite finery in glass, ironwork, cloths, and books, some of the paintings upstairs looked crude and inharmonious. Despite the canvases of Henri Matisse, Othon Friesz, and Kees Van Dongen, there were not among the rest many to which the crowds were drawn either because of great charm or exceptional technique. Georges Marcel Dumoulin hung a fine snow picture of gypsy wagons settled in a white foreground under lea of a town's scrambling buildings. The snow was remarkably cold and blue. Jane Levy submitted a clever portrait of a young girl, well arranged and executed with simplicity and taste.

This week there has been trade in London a remarkably interesting engineering film entitled "The Birth of a Liner," facilities for which were afforded by the Canadian Pacific, who have now four large passenger liners under construction, all of which play their part in the picture at various stages of progress. The principal part is played by "The Duchess of Bedford," whose career is followed in detail from the earliest plans and designs, the laying down of the keel and launch, to her arrival in Montreal at the end of her maiden voyage from the Clyde. C. F. A.

A corner of the salon was devoted

to portraits residing in Paris, began their first tour through Germany by playing for two nights in the Frankfurter Schauspielhaus. In "The Return Journey," by Arnold Bennett, the German, however, because of his familiarity with the plot, enjoyed to the full Bennett's witty parallel to the tale of Dr. Faustus. Joan Antill, Edward Stirling and Antony Esquar played the leads.

"Mrs. Moonlight"

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

BENN W. LEVY'S new play, "Mrs. Moonlight," is being presented by Simon Ord of the Kingsway Theater. The producer was W. Graham Browne.

"Mrs. Moonlight" provides pleasant entertainment; it has some pretty, rippling wit, neat characterization, freshness and fancy; but its author does not wholly succeed in evoking and sustaining, as can Sir James Barrie, the hauntingly mysterious atmosphere in which such a play, if it is to convince, must live and move. The piece, for all its charm—and it has charm—just misses fire; because one feels it to be less the work of a genuine satirist than of a clever satirist experimenting in the fantastic.

"Mrs. Moonlight" herself is a fragile, affectionate, pink and white little creature, who, it would seem, having long harbored an instinctive dread of becoming physically old, finds herself when still in the twenties confronted with the reverse problem, namely, that while husband and child are maturing beside her she remains always, in outward appearance, unalterably the same. Deranged by this fantasy that, for her, has become fact, she leaves home and passes for many years, out of the keep of her own people, the majority of crisis in their lives. Her unchangeable devotion brings her back, a first time, in order that her still fresh young beauty may entice away an undesirable, to whom her daughter, now grown up, is promised; and again, some 20 years later, that her presence may comfort the wanling hours of her now aged husband, who immediately rejects her as his wife, and whose passing precedes her own by only a few minutes.

The theme of the play is full of dramatic and sentimental possibilities, but the dual atmosphere of realism and of unrealism is hardly well enough blended. The persistent failure of the family, as a whole, to recognize the returning mother—or whom, surely, they possessed photographs, as well as memories—imposes too great a strain upon the readiness of the audience to make believe. The last act, is, perhaps, the strongest, though it is the least well constructed, to be little twitted to meet the needs of the play. Mr. Levy's facile wit tempts him, sometimes, to put happy lines into mouths that would not in real life have uttered them. Nevertheless, "Mrs. Moonlight" is worth a visit from every playgoer who can enjoy delicate work and a sentimental escape from actuality.

Miss Joan Barry looked and played the title part with a delicate, girlish and wistful charm that exactly suited it. Mr. Leon Quartermaine was polished, as usual, in his three ages of man—the last of them affording him the best opportunity. Miss Frances Ross-Campbell gave a cameo study of a shrewd, sharp-tongued, faithful Scottish family retainer. The others—Mary Barton, Bligh Chesmond, Walter Pearce, Robert Douglas and particularly Miss Alison Leggett—made the best and most of some presentable acting parts.

One of the quotations runs:

He that planteth a tree is a servant of God. His works shall endure for many generations.

English Players in Frankfurt

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FRANKFURT — "The English Players," a company of English ac-

tresses, are to give a series of performances at the Art Center, New York, May 5 to 29, 1928.

Paris Autumn Salon

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

A strong impression carried away from the Autumn Salon was that increasing interest in painting in France is centered in the applied arts. This may not be quite just to painting in France as a whole, because the Spring Salon and the independent and private gallery exhibitions are still most popular. But that decorative art has won wide favor on a scale not dreamt of before the war.

Many a person went to the Autumn Salon to see the decorative art exhibits and either perfunctorily or curiously took in the paintings at the same time. The pictures were uniform of the Highlanders, with their kilt, plaid and splendid ostrich feather bonnet, gives place to the far less handsome dress of an old regiment of Foot Guards about the time of Waterloo; gray trousers, scarlet tunic (colors lost in photography) and undecorative shako.

At that time the Victoria Cross had not been instituted, and there is no reason why the young officer should object to the removal of one more than another. This capital climax in the play disappears from the film, and we have nothing in its place but crude and inharmonious. Despite the canvases of Henri Matisse, Othon Friesz, and Kees Van Dongen, there were not among the rest many to which the crowds were drawn either because of great charm or exceptional technique. Georges Marcel Dumoulin hung a fine snow picture of gypsy wagons settled in a white foreground under lea of a town's scrambling buildings. The snow was remarkably cold and blue. Jane Levy submitted a clever portrait of a young girl, well arranged and executed with simplicity and taste.

This week there has been trade in London a remarkably interesting engineering film entitled "The Birth of a Liner," facilities for which were afforded by the Canadian Pacific, who have now four large passenger liners under construction, all of which play their part in the picture at various stages of progress. The principal part is played by "The Duchess of Bedford," whose career is followed in detail from the earliest plans and designs, the laying down of the keel and launch, to her arrival in Montreal at the end of her maiden voyage from the Clyde. C. F. A.

A corner of the salon was devoted

to portraits residing in Paris, began their first tour through Germany by playing for two nights in the Frankfurter Schauspielhaus. In "The Return Journey," by Arnold Bennett, the German, however, because of his familiarity with the plot, enjoyed to the full Bennett's witty parallel to the tale of Dr. Faustus. Joan Antill, Edward Stirling and Antony Esquar played the leads.

LAST DAY OF YEAR SEES NEW PEAK PRICES

Coppers, Rails and Utilities
Make Good Headway in
Active Market

NEW YORK. Dec. 31 (P)—The stock market made marked progress on the last day of the year, more than a score of issues establishing last minute high records for 1928. A wide assortment of gains ran from 3 to 17 points.

The heavy accumulation of week-end buying orders started with an active opening, in which a number of 10,000-share transactions were recorded. The ticker fell behind early 20 minutes during the session, but began to catch up, trading slackened somewhat toward mid-day.

Call money renewed unchanged at 12 per cent, and was in good supply at that level. The fact that the year-end gains still appear to be continuing without a mere second fling in the call money market was a stimulus to bullish enthusiasm. The banks had strengthened their positions last week, and found practically no occasion to cut back.

A wave of "tax selling" was moderate, and was quickly absorbed in a rush to grab stocks at their present levels, in expectation of heavy reinvestment demands resulting from the year-end interest and dividend distributions.

There was little in the day's news to affect the market. A further increase in the price of export copper stimulated buying of copper stocks. A stock exchange seat sold for \$575,000, which is \$15,000 over the last sale, but \$20,000 under the recent peak price.

General Motors' gains were the most points to a new high price, but lost about half its gain later. The buying of this issue was accompanied by stock split-up and merger rumors. Abraham & Straus mounted more than 14 points to a new peak, while Industrial Rayon and Rossignol increased 11 points.

A number of coppers, utilities and rails broke into new high ground. Bethlehem Steel sold up more than 2 points to a new top. The motors were generally in demand.

There were a few soft spots, resulting largely from profit-taking. Most of them were in Bell & Telephone, Columbia Carbon and Commonwealth. Power mounted 5 to 8 points to new peaks.

A number of coppers, utilities and rails broke into new high ground. Bethlehem Steel sold up more than 2 points to a new top. The motors were generally in demand.

Successful pool operations were seen in a few issues resulting in an unusual assortment of large advances in late afternoon. Copper shares continued in the forefront of the rise, ably backed by brisk buying of the motor, merchandise and public utility issues, which changed hands in record amounts.

The closing was strong. Total sales were about 5,000,000 shares.

Foreign exchanges opened lower, with sterling cables off \$4.55 11-32, off 3-8.

The bond market displayed none of the stock market's buoyancy in early trading today. Trading was in small volume, price changes were chiefly fractions, and there was every evidence of a lack of interest in the market generally.

A few sugar company issues extended their gains, notably Francis Sugars, 7½%, which advanced a point, and the two telephone holding corporations, Telephone convertible 4½%. India was inclined to heaviness. The foreign list was neglected.

Bonds offering is expected shortly of \$300,000 Neilson Brothers Realty, Inc., which can be considered a fund gold debtent at 107½. The bonds will be convertible into no par common stock at scaled prices beginning at \$200 a share until March 31, 1921, and increasing \$50 a share each year until 1934.

WHEAT PRICES AT LOWEST OF SEASON

CHICAGO. Dec. 31 (P)—All wheat today went under the lowest prices which the market had heretofore touched this season. Good size delivered wheat, 100 bushels, was quoted here together with world shipments of wheat on a large scale, had a decided bearish effect.

Opening unchanged to 3/4 lower, when the market showed a decided setback all around. Corn, oats, and provisions were a little easier, with corn starting at 4¢ off to 4¢ up, and subsequently showing slight general declines.

Openings prices today were: Wheat—December, 11½@11¾%; March, 11½¢; May, 11½@11¾%; July, 11½¢; Corn—84½%; March, 87½@88½%; May, 90½@90%; July, 90½¢. Oats—December, 48½%; March, 48½%; May, 50½@51½%; June, 50½@51½%; July, 51½@52½%; August, 52½@53½%; September, 53½@54½%; October, 54½@55½%; November, 55½@56½%; December, 56½@57½%; January, 57½@58½%; February, 58½@59½%; March, 59½@60½%; April, 60½@61½%; May, 61½@62½%; June, 62½@63½%; July, 63½@64½%; August, 64½@65½%; September, 65½@66½%; October, 66½@67½%; November, 67½@68½%; December, 68½@69½%; January, 69½@70½%; February, 70½@71½%; March, 71½@72½%; April, 72½@73½%; May, 73½@74½%; June, 74½@75½%; July, 75½@76½%; August, 76½@77½%; September, 77½@78½%; October, 78½@79½%; November, 79½@80½%; December, 80½@81½%; January, 81½@82½%; February, 82½@83½%; March, 83½@84½%; April, 84½@85½%; May, 85½@86½%; June, 86½@87½%; July, 87½@88½%; August, 88½@89½%; September, 89½@90½%; October, 90½@91½%; November, 91½@92½%; December, 92½@93½%; January, 93½@94½%; February, 94½@95½%; March, 95½@96½%; April, 96½@97½%; May, 97½@98½%; June, 98½@99½%; July, 99½@100½%; August, 100½@101½%; September, 101½@102½%; October, 102½@103½%; November, 103½@104½%; December, 104½@105½%; January, 105½@106½%; February, 106½@107½%; March, 107½@108½%; April, 108½@109½%; May, 109½@110½%; June, 110½@111½%; July, 111½@112½%; August, 112½@113½%; September, 113½@114½%; October, 114½@115½%; November, 115½@116½%; December, 116½@117½%; January, 117½@118½%; February, 118½@119½%; March, 119½@120½%; April, 120½@121½%; May, 121½@122½%; June, 122½@123½%; July, 123½@124½%; August, 124½@125½%; September, 125½@126½%; October, 126½@127½%; November, 127½@128½%; December, 128½@129½%; January, 129½@130½%; February, 130½@131½%; March, 131½@132½%; April, 132½@133½%; May, 133½@134½%; June, 134½@135½%; July, 135½@136½%; August, 136½@137½%; September, 137½@138½%; October, 138½@139½%; November, 139½@140½%; December, 140½@141½%; January, 141½@142½%; February, 142½@143½%; March, 143½@144½%; April, 144½@145½%; May, 145½@146½%; June, 146½@147½%; July, 147½@148½%; August, 148½@149½%; September, 149½@150½%; October, 150½@151½%; November, 151½@152½%; December, 152½@153½%; January, 153½@154½%; February, 154½@155½%; March, 155½@156½%; April, 156½@157½%; May, 157½@158½%; June, 158½@159½%; July, 159½@160½%; August, 160½@161½%; September, 161½@162½%; October, 162½@163½%; November, 163½@164½%; December, 164½@165½%; January, 165½@166½%; February, 166½@167½%; March, 167½@168½%; April, 168½@169½%; May, 169½@170½%; June, 170½@171½%; July, 171½@172½%; August, 172½@173½%; September, 173½@174½%; October, 174½@175½%; November, 175½@176½%; December, 176½@177½%; January, 177½@178½%; February, 178½@179½%; March, 179½@180½%; April, 180½@181½%; May, 181½@182½%; June, 182½@183½%; July, 183½@184½%; August, 184½@185½%; September, 185½@186½%; October, 186½@187½%; November, 187½@188½%; December, 188½@189½%; January, 189½@190½%; February, 190½@191½%; March, 191½@192½%; April, 192½@193½%; May, 193½@194½%; June, 194½@195½%; July, 195½@196½%; August, 196½@197½%; September, 197½@198½%; October, 198½@199½%; November, 199½@200½%; December, 200½@201½%; January, 201½@202½%; February, 202½@203½%; March, 203½@204½%; April, 204½@205½%; May, 205½@206½%; June, 206½@207½%; July, 207½@208½%; August, 208½@209½%; September, 209½@210½%; October, 210½@211½%; November, 211½@212½%; December, 212½@213½%; January, 213½@214½%; February, 214½@215½%; March, 215½@216½%; April, 216½@217½%; May, 217½@218½%; June, 218½@219½%; July, 219½@220½%; August, 220½@221½%; September, 221½@222½%; October, 222½@223½%; November, 223½@224½%; December, 224½@225½%; January, 225½@226½%; February, 226½@227½%; March, 227½@228½%; April, 228½@229½%; May, 229½@230½%; June, 230½@231½%; July, 231½@232½%; August, 232½@233½%; September, 233½@234½%; October, 234½@235½%; November, 235½@236½%; December, 236½@237½%; January, 237½@238½%; February, 238½@239½%; March, 239½@240½%; April, 240½@241½%; May, 241½@242½%; June, 242½@243½%; July, 243½@244½%; August, 244½@245½%; September, 245½@246½%; October, 246½@247½%; November, 247½@248½%; December, 248½@249½%; January, 249½@250½%; February, 250½@251½%; March, 251½@252½%; April, 252½@253½%; 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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Wee Tales of Peace Heroes

**Commander Richard Evelyn Byrd,
Navigator of the Air**

There have been great soldiers, men and women who have fought and conquered and given their all for their faith and their country. The world acknowledges and honors them as heroes. Heroes of War.

In the realm of heroism are others who have sacrificed, not by the force of might or arms, but by faith, courage, and perseverance; men and women whose lives have been one long struggle against overwhelming odds to carry out their purposes of good for their fellow man; men and women so steadfast and true that this world is far better because of their sacrifice. These are the Heroes of Peace.

By ETHEL CLERE CHAMBERLIN

AT the end of a long wharf in San Francisco, Calif., in the year 1920, a great ocean liner lay tugging restlessly at her moorings as though impatient to speed on her way. On the upper deck a captain, Mr. Dick, watched, with bright eyes full of interest, the hustle and bustle of the orders did not come and Dick was told to report in Washington. There he heard that the nonstop flight was to be made but that he was going with the fliers because it was thought best to give other men who had had to stay at home during the war a chance to go. It was almost more than he could bear, for he had worked for over a year on the plans for the transatlantic flight. While one steered the other took pictures and made notes, and they took turns so that neither grew too tired.

At the Top of the World

At last at two minutes past 9 o'clock on the morning of May 9 they figured that they were over the north pole. As they let the American flag float down on the top of the world they thought of Admiral Peary and his great struggle foot by foot, to reach the pole. It had taken them but a few hours, where it had been years before Peary had planted the American flag on that spot.

The way back seemed short for they had done what they planned, what Byrd had planned for years, ever since he heard that Peary had reached the pole. It seemed no time at all before they were greeted by their comrades in Spitzbergen again.

When the brave fliers arrived in America they were given great praise and honors, for they were invited to Washington and in the Washington Auditorium, surrounded by their friends and the members of the Cabinet and army and navy officers, President Coolidge presented Commander Richard Evelyn Byrd, junior, with the National Geographic Society's Hubbard Gold Medal, which had only been given to six other men.

At the same time Floyd Bennett, who had shared the dangers of the flight with Byrd, was given a gold medal.

While crossing the Atlantic on their way to New York from Spitzbergen, Commander Byrd and his friend and pilot talked about crossing the Atlantic in an airplane. Rodman Wanamaker had spoken to Commander Byrd some time before saying that he would like to send a plane to Paris, that he thought that it would make our two countries more friendly. And Commander Byrd had thought many times of the messages that he would like to take to England and France to make so that if anything happened to their plane and they were forced to trudge back to Greenland, they would have food with them.

His First Adventure

It was rather lonely at first, but Dick soon made friends with the passengers and the sailors, and as there were so many new and interesting things to see and do the days passed quickly.

When they were about four days away from Japan the skies became gray and sullen, and the sea became oily and rose and fell in long swells which rocked the great ocean liner like a shell on a pond. The winds began to howl and the waves rose higher and dashed against the ship, casting spray over her so that the passengers were ordered to stay inside.

But in spite of the fact that the typhoon raged and the waters rolled high Dick sat in the window and watched and enjoyed himself. At last the ship docked at Manilla, where Judge Carson stood waiting, a welcoming smile on his face. Every day while Dick stayed in Manilla he enjoyed himself, for it was a strange land where everything, people and customs, were as different from the United States as day is from night.

At last the time came for Dick to go home, and, of course, he wanted to see his parents and brothers, too, but he was a little adventurous and so he begged Judge Carson to send him home the longest way and not by the way he had come. He wanted to see all that he could before he settled down at school work again.

So the Judge put him on a boat sailing around India, and through the Suez Canal to France, and from there he crossed the Atlantic Ocean for New York. On the dock when the boat landed were a dozen newspaper reporters, who had come to hear what this curly-haired, keen-eyed boy had to say about his travels. But Dick did not have time to talk very much for he was in a hurry to see his family, and tell the boys back home in Virginia all that he had seen and done on his trip around the world.

A short time after Dick reached home he went to school at the Virginia Military Institute. He loved the life in the school, and grew very tall and strong. After his graduation from the institute Dick began to go to the University of Virginia. But just before his second year, Richard Evelyn Byrd, senior, Dick's father, asked the boy how he would like to go to Annapolis, which is the United States training school for the navy.

Dick was very much pleased. He had always liked the military life and he loved the sea. He decided that nothing would be more wonderful than the two together. And so he studied hard and passed his examinations, which were rather difficult, and became a midship at Annapolis, graduating in 1912.

But it was not long before he was retired from the navy on three-quarters pay because he had trouble with his ankle which made him unfit for active duty. It was a great disappointment for Dick. He had dreamed of a very useful life in the navy. At first he was quite overcome, but gradually he began to try to help his country in other ways. After he had served in the Navy Department for a few years, he began to see that the only way he could serve in the navy was to learn to fly. But the navy would not allow him to do so. About that time the United States entered the World War and every man was needed. This was Dick's chance and he went again to the navy. This time the officers were ready to listen. They decided to give Dick a chance at flying.

A short time later Dick Byrd was given his pilot's wings by the navy and he became a full-fledged flier.

He was sent to Halifax to train fliers and build an aviation base.

Dick's Dreams

But Dick's dream at this time was to fly across the Atlantic Ocean or over the North Pole. He had sent a letter to the officials in Washington asking to make a flight across the

engines, saw that their instruments were in order and climbed in.

The engines roared and the plane made a perfect take off. Higher and higher rose their plane which had been christened the Josephine Ford, after Edsel Ford's small three-year-old daughter. Straight to the north they flew toward the midnight sun which shone 24 hours of the day. No landmark stood out to guide them on their lonely way. About them, underneath their plane, lay a vast area of ice and snow, and above them only the sky.

It was cold, bitter cold. They had set their course due north and navigated or planned their route by means of two sun compasses which were like sundials. Compasses such as seamen use would be of no use at all in this region. For the earth's magnetic compass gets to the pole the least it can be relied upon. For round the poles is a magnetic atmosphere which upsets an ordinary compass. One sun compass was fastened to the trap door in the navigator's cabin and the other could be moved to catch the rays of the sun. Without these compasses Dick Byrd would not have been able to find his way to the pole.

Nothing broke the monotonous whiteness of the ice-covered sea except here and there, where the ice had shifted, a ribbon of water shone darkly. There were no currents of air in that flat region, and so on they sped in their birdlike flight. While one steered the other took pictures and made notes, and they took turns so that neither grew too tired.

At the Top of the World

At last at two minutes past 9 o'clock on the morning of May 9 they figured that they were over the north pole. As they let the American flag float down on the top of the world they thought of Admiral Peary and his great struggle foot by foot, to reach the pole. It had taken them but a few hours, where it had been years before Peary had planted the American flag on that spot.

The way back seemed short for they had done what they planned, what Byrd had planned for years, ever since he heard that Peary had reached the pole. It seemed no time at all before they were greeted by their comrades in Spitzbergen again.

When the brave fliers arrived in America they were given great praise and honors, for they were invited to Washington and in the Washington Auditorium, surrounded by their friends and the members of the Cabinet and army and navy officers, President Coolidge presented Commander Richard Evelyn Byrd, junior, with the National Geographic Society's Hubbard Gold Medal, which had only been given to six other men.

At the same time Floyd Bennett, who had shared the dangers of the flight with Byrd, was given a gold medal.

While crossing the Atlantic on their way to New York from Spitzbergen, Commander Byrd and his friend and pilot talked about crossing the Atlantic in an airplane. Rodman Wanamaker had spoken to Commander Byrd some time before saying that he would like to send a plane to Paris, that he thought that it would make our two countries more friendly. And Commander Byrd had thought many times of the messages that he would like to take to England and France to make so that if anything happened to their plane and they were forced to trudge back to Greenland, they would have food with them.

Supplies for Ten Days

There was pemmican, a chopped up meat mixed with sweet and raisins and fat; there was chocolate, melted milk, butter, sugar and cream cheese, and stowed away in the great Fokker plane. And that was not all, for he had with him a handmade sledge which Roald Amundsen had given him and also a rubber boat which could be blown up, and which would carry them across any little streams of water caused by shifting ice. And hidden away in little odd corners were other things, mittens of reindeer skin, polar bear and seal clothing, boots and shoes, guns and a primus stove, an ax and some other articles.

It was shortly after midnight on the ninth of May, 1926, when their weather man said that they might plan to go soon. But Commander Byrd was in a hurry, and so he called Floyd Bennett and together they did not think very sporting to make the nonstop flight until Lindbergh

had stowed down to Roosevelt field to see him start.

The America

The America was to be christened on May 21, and so on that day the French flag side and the American flag were hung side by side to show that the America was going on a good will trip.

But just as Commander Byrd rose to speak, word came that he had gone wrong, for he could see the same twinkling lights of a lighthouse which he had seen when he first arrived over France. The fuel began to give out and he knew that the America would have to land somewhere soon. Flares were dropped in the water to mark the place where the plane would land, and suddenly the America plunged.

In the afternoon a fog began to cover all the earth. Like a cloak it surrounded the America, shutting her in. St. John's in Newfoundland could not be seen, and only by his instruments could Dick Byrd steer his course. Rain began to fall, and still the dense fog hung about them.

Because of his expert knowledge of the navigation of the air Commander Byrd was able to arrive over France at the place decided upon. He had a brief glimpse of a few French towns before the fog closed in again.

Over the city of Paris the dauntless fliers hovered, not knowing just where they were, nor daring to land for fear that they would do damage to the plane or the buildings. Finally Byrd realized that his compass had gone wrong, for he could see the same twinkling lights of a lighthouse which he had seen when he first arrived over France. The fuel began to give out and he knew that the America would have to land somewhere soon. Flares were dropped in the water to mark the place where the plane would land, and suddenly the America plunged.

But the aviators were able to free themselves from the plane and reach the shore, where they were greeted with open arms by the generous French people. Among the precious gifts saved by Commander Byrd was a piece of the American flag, which was sent to the French in token of the United States' good will and friendship.

Buster Byrd had no sooner arrived back in America than he began to plan for somewhere else. And this time he decided to fly over the south pole. He made up his mind to fly around the pole and make a more complete map of that section.

For down around the south pole in that cold and frozen land which so many brave men have tried to explore lies a country larger than the United States which has never been seen by human eyes. There are no Eskimos there, no polar bears and a little way inland there are no seals nor birds of any kind. It is a barren, frozen, desolate land of sudden blizzards and icy glaciers.

On Aug. 25, 1928, the first of Com-



When Kitty Grows Up?

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Here is a kitten.
As round as a ball.
Thinking and dreaming
Of nothing at all;
Cosy and comfy,
And black as a sweep,
Curled in a soft little
Whiskery heap.

Pussy-cat, pussy-cat
Answer me, do—
When you're grown up
What's to happen to you?
We'll make you a beautiful
Satiny bow,
And send you to ride in
The Lord Mayor's Show!

Elizabeth Fleming.



returned home, and so delayed his return to the America.

He had been disappointed to think that he was not the first to make the nonstop flight, for he had planned it for years, but he was glad that so fine a lad as Lindbergh had been successful.

Across the Atlantic

On June 30, 1927, a large crowd gathered on the muddy field to see the America hop off. The engines roared and the plane sped down the runway and ran nearly the whole length of the field before she began to lift. Higher and more steadily she rose until she disappeared like a speck in the sky.

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On Aug. 25, 1928, the first of Com-

mander Byrd's ships, the City of

New York, left New York harbor heavy-laden with supplies for the men who were to be Commander Byrd's companions and fellow workers in the South Polar Seas. It was a square-rigged wooden bark and had steel plates on the bow so that it would be able to push the ice aside.

As the ship sailed out of the harbor whistles and sirens blew and flags floated over every craft in the harbor to do honor to the brave men who were sailing into the bleak Antarctic to make a better map of that section of the world, to gather rock specimens and search for fossils, to make thermometric records and to measure the speed of the wind.

Then on Oct. 11, 1928, Commander Byrd himself sailed from California for Dunedin, New Zealand, where his ships which carried the four planes

and the 80 men and nearly 100 dogs awaited his arrival.

From Dunedin they sailed for their base near the Ross Sea. From there they will set out to explore the land, and any time we may expect to hear some wonderful news about Commander Byrd's discoveries. They are sure to be interesting for this brave man, Commander Richard Evelyn Byrd is fearless and dauntless and he is one of the men who are with him. No danger, no hardship and no sacrifice will be too much for him to bear for the good of science and to give people still greater faith in the airplane.

(This is the last of our "Wee Tales of Peace-Heroes," although, of course, we will continue to publish them in our list of Heroes. The first tale was published on Sept. 17, and the whole series is to appear in book form.)

Sambo Pigg's Uncle Gunner

"In the days of my extreme youth,"

said Sambo Pigg (he was exactly six months old then), "I lived in the grounds of some works. Uncle Gunner lived there, too, and like you, everyone thought him a most extraordinary fierce dog. I used to hear the workmen say that when he jumped on the back of one of the lorries they didn't tell him to get off. So you won't be surprised to hear that I was scared of him myself."

"Indeed we're not," said Amelia, Arthur and Arnold, with much feeling.

"Gunner picked me up in his mouth so gently that I almost thought it was my mother and jumped shelf by shelf to the ground with me. Then he took me home with him, and nobody saw us till I was safe inside the kennel, with Gunner's front paws round me, and his tongue licking me all over to keep me warm and clean."

"Oh," exclaimed the little Pigg, "then you do have baths!"

"Most certainly," answered Sambo.

He was a bit offended but soon he finished his story.

"From that day to this," he said,

"Gunner and I have been the greatest friends and I've always called him 'Uncle.' Can you wonder?"

"No, we can't," answered Amelia.

Amelia, Arthur and Arnold, who suddenly began to whisper among themselves. When they had finished whispering they said they would like to speak to Gunner again. So they all went up to him.

"Please," said Amelia Pigg.

"We should very much like," went on Alice Pigg.

"To call you 'uncle,'" finished the two boy Piggs.

"I shall be delighted if you will,"

answered Gunner, with his tail thumping on the ground, and a most pleasant expression on his face. "The more nephews and nieces I have the happier I am."

And the little Piggs smiled brightly

and said that they were very pleased

to hear it.

"Yes,"

PROSPERITY OF FARMERS SIGNIFICANT

Crop Diversification and Less Legislative Tampering Needed

By SAMUEL P. ARNOTT
President, Chicago Board of Trade
Surveys indicate that American
farm prosperity has been greatly enhanced.

The live-stock farmer is much better off than he has been at any time since 1926. The cotton grower is prosperous. Grain prices are good in light of bumper crops.

The year just closing saw the introduction of new crops. The world in general is prosperous enough for us to anticipate profitable outlet for practically all food products.

Gross income of the American farmer for the year will be larger than that of the preceding year. Net returns after deducting costs of production will be higher than ever before. Hence farm purchasing power will be greater than at any time since the war. Moreover, this purchasing power will be more uniformly distributed.

Sprinkled Outlook

Today the farm outlook is genuinely encouraging. There are fewer distress areas than at any time in nine years.

One of the most hopeful indications is the fact that agricultural failures have been materially reduced in the last 12 months.

Farming is more businesslike. That is a cheerful sign. Farmers everywhere are awakening to the necessity of better production methods. They are using improved equipment to cut labor costs. They are making more accurate use of their land through correct accounting methods, to the end that they may find and plug up farm leaks.

There is a growing conviction that crop diversification is necessary and that the one-crop gamble is basically unsound and must sooner or later be abandoned if periodic distress is to be avoided.

Equity for agriculture should be realized without resort to legislation. Political agitation designed to compell Congress to economic fallacies seems to have about run its course.

General interest in the farmer is stronger than ever before.

If a political campaign had

accomplished nothing else, it would have demonstrated that the farmer is feeling better, and that he is able to work out his own salvation without the help of a freshened general interest in him, and a sincere desire to see him prosper in a measure commensurate with all other lines of endeavor.

Constructive Criticism

Overproduction, the great drawback of the past, must be corrected. Pooling, holding crops off the market, and other artificial means of raising prices can only bring temporary benefits. The true solution lies in judicious production, coupled with crop diversification. When that goal is reached the usual farm troubles will have been eliminated.

Grain markets have functioned well during this year of McNary-Haugen agitation, freakish weather changes and political campaigns. What promises are there in the spring to be small when crop after harvest becomes a bumper crop with lower prices?

For Knowledge of Plant Habits

While the layman is interested in the possibility of growing his own garden in water jars on his apartment sill, the agriculturist is watching these experiments with great interest for the knowledge they bring of plant habits and needs.

The carefully controlled conditions of the laboratory show more exactly the importance of certain chemicals to plant growth than similar field experiments. In this way fertilizer practice is occasionally altered.

In the past the impression has prevailed among students of plant nu-

Growing a Garden in a Water Jar May Come Soon, Say's Chemistry

Apartment Dwellers, Cheerio! Just a Matter of Dropping in Little Food Tablets to Raise Gay Blossoms —University of California on the Trail

GARDENERS of the future may grow their flowers and vegetables in water jars into which they have dropped food tablets which will supply the plants with all the elements necessary to growth, according to Dr. W. F. Gericke, associate plant physiologist in the agricultural experiment station of the University of California, Berkeley, Calif. Dr. Gericke has succeeded in his greenhouses Dr. Gericke has roses, sweet Williams, zinnias, begonias, pansies and many other flowers blooming in profusion in their water jars. Each variety of plant requires different chemical food compound, he says, and he finds that obtainable through regulating the amounts of certain chemicals in the air, water or apparatus used.

It is for this reason that the present accomplishments of the plant physiologists are simply remarkable to the layman. They have learned that only 10 of all the known chemical elements were essential to the normal growth of green plants, but the studies being made at the University of California in the many related departments of knowledge dealing with plants have demonstrated otherwise. At least two, and probably more, elements need to be added to the list. These are zinc and boron.

This work has been carried out during the last two years by Dr. C. B. Lipman, one of the most noted authorities in plant nutrition, and by Miss A. D. Summer, a research assistant.

Professor Lipman explains that experiments have hitherto neglected to consider those essential elements not needed in large quantities. They were thought to be unimportant because the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements; your identity covered from the manufacturer.

Dr. Gericke adds that the seed treatment bureau, R. W. Bixby, Inc., 1200 Down town Building, Buffalo, N. Y.,

will be more uniformly distributed.

Spindly Outlook

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encouraging. There are fewer distress areas than at any time in nine years.

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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Ontario**LONDON**

(Continued)

Silverwood's**DAIRY PRODUCTS**

Safe Milk

Cream, Buttermilk, Ice Cream and Pasteurized Creamery Butter

Plants at

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"A Service for Every Purpose"
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dried, roughed where necessary, 10c lb.
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Home Baking for Every Day
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Telephone Lloydbrook 7987

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(Continued)

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Limited

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Through our Merchandising Service we aim to give valuable sales assistance to distributors in the Canadian field, and to make every expenditure on advertising literature productive of results.

Kickernick—The NEW idea in Underdress Comfort
"Kickernicks" give you more room in the waist—a new smartness—"Kickernicks" are a sensibly priced lingerie that make de-

Roberttes, \$1.75—Bloomers, \$2.50, etc.

Pajamas, \$5.25—Slips, \$2.00, etc.

In all popular shades, including: Coral, Flesh, Peach, Nile, Black and White.

The WOLNough Shop

384 Yonge St. (at Gerrard), Toronto

Telephone Adelaide 6812

"The most talked-of cleaning plant
in America."

Langley's CLEANERS & DYERS

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Cantilever Shoe for Men, Women and Children

THE CANTILEVER SHOE SHOP

Mr. J. K. ROSE, Manager

7/2 Queen St. E. Phone Elgin 4651

"TASTE THE DIFFERENCE!"

Caulfield's MILK

Ind Dairy Products

FROM SELECTED FARMS

TORONTO, CANADA

ERNEST CARL FETZER

Counsel in the Supreme Court

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310 CONTINENTAL LIFE BUILDING

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PURE MILK

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4 Bloom Street West

Seasonable Gifts at Reasonable Prices

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All Kinds of Roofing and Tinsmithing,

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Choice Groceries and Provisions

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188 Bloor St. W. W.

Phone Bloor 5477

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(Floral creations for every occasion. We

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Fresh cut flowers daily, delivered anywhere.

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High class imported wools, hand tailored; exclusive in all detail.

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Local Classified Advertising

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/- a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Room to Let or Post Wanted heading.

POST WANTED (Continued)

LADY (Soubrette) with clerical experience and a knowledge of artistic and dramatic work, wanted for position as maid or governess; Edinburgh or London. Box K-2049. The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. 1. Mrs. E. T. Cooper, singer-textile textiles representative, travelled Far East; excellent references. T. B., 71 First Ave., Manor Park, London, E. 14. Mr. J. A. Snell & Co., Auctioneers, Surveyors Valuers and Estate Agents, 47 MAIDA VALE, LONDON, W. 9 (At the corner of Maida Vale Road and nearly opposite St. John's Wood Road). Tel. Paddington 7380. (4 lines)

MECHANICAL ENGINEER seeks position abroad

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

The Machine Pays Its Way

THERE is no more pressing problem facing industry and labor than that of fitting the modern machine into the economic system. Ever since Arkwright invented the spinning jenny and gave to the industrial revolution its early impetus, the machine has at one time or another found industry and labor fighting against it, the one sometimes inclined to suppress new inventions rather than scrap old equipment, and the other apprehensive lest the machine should decrease employment. To most persons machine production today stands exonerated, a proven boon to employment, wages and profits. Industrial conditions, both from the viewpoint of employer and employee, were never better than they have been in the United States under the increasing mechanization of production.

The necessary reallocation of labor which modern machine power invariably demands is a temporary problem, and because it is temporary the larger and more permanent advantages of the machine should not be obscured by too short a view. It is true that by the use of the machine one man supplants forty-two at the open-hearth steel furnaces; one automatic bottle machine performs in one day the work which formerly required forty-one men; three men now do in three to seven hours the locomotive repair work that once occupied eight men for three weeks. A brick-making machine turns out 40,000 bricks a day, a task which once took nearly 400 men to complete; and so on down the long gamut of twentieth century mass production technique. It is true that in the last seven years production in the United States has required 1,564,000 fewer workers and that this figure, together with the decline of jobs in the industries of transportation, communication and government service during the same period reaches a total of 2,000,000 persons forced into idleness of different employment.

But these statistics tell only half the story. The constantly widening use of machine power, supplanting labor as it inevitably does in one branch of industry, releases at the same time both capital and labor for the development of new industry, opens up heretofore unforeseen avenues of employment, and makes possible shorter hours. James J. Davis, United States Secretary of Labor, has clearly elucidated this fact in his article in the Magazine of Wall Street. He says:

As men are succeeded by machines in the making of goods, more men are required to stimulate consumption to absorb the increased output. Thus we find that the community as a whole is sharing in the blessings of increasing wealth. It must be so or cheapened and increased production would be a mockery. There is no profit in making automobiles at 60 per cent reduction in labor costs if there is no market for the cheaper machines, because there are no jobs for the people who must buy the machines if they are sold. The capital that is released by the machine at the same time that it releases a manual worker turns to new employment for itself and makes new employment for labor.

The conditions which have accompanied the spread of mechanization in the United States easily support Mr. Davis in his view. While approximately 2,000,000 positions have been filled by machines during these seven years, 2,473,000 new positions have been opened up during this same period, an increase only a fraction of which can be laid to population growth. The vast majority of these positions have been the direct outcome of the many new and expanded industries which have followed in the wake of American mass production. Fewer men are today producing more automobiles than ever before, but hundreds of allied industries, offering thousands of new jobs which would never have existed otherwise, have sprung from the motorcar. In seven years radio has expanded its employment from 25,000 to 150,000 workers; oil heating has opened 10,000 new positions; electric refrigeration, virtually unknown a decade ago, now employs 20,000 workers; from 1920 to 1927 the motion-picture industry expanded its employment from 200,000 to 350,000; hotels and restaurants utilize 525,000 more persons than seven years ago, and, as Mr. Davis points out, the greater diffusion of wealth has in seven years given employment to 185,000 more teachers and professors, 22,000 more lawyers, and 17,000 more clergymen.

It is the transitional stage between the increased production made possible by improved machinery and the development of new industry made possible by the accompanying release of capital and labor that presents the problem which industry and labor must mutually and constructively meet. The increasing use of the machine in American production has thus far proved to be beneficial alike to industry and labor, and there is no apparent reason to believe that it will not continue to be beneficial.

British Olive Branch for Russia

ROBERT J. G. BOOTHBY, a rising young Conservative M. P., who has visited Russia and has since been parliamentary private secretary to the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, has just made a statement which is important as exemplifying the growth of desire in Britain to re-establish friendly intercourse with Russia and thus restore conditions which existed before the breaking off of Anglo-Soviet diplomatic relations last year. Mr. Boothby was

careful to explain that he was speaking only for himself, but his words may be taken as extending an unofficial invitation to the Soviet authorities to make fresh overtures for reconciliation.

"I cannot see," Mr. Boothby said, "how any sensible person can contemplate with equanimity an indefinite breach between Great Britain and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, carrying with it an indefinite delay in the economic recovery and the disarmament of the Old World."

He also said: "No one expects that Russia should repay the whole of her debts—or anything like it. What we have a right to expect is that the existence of the debts should be recognized and some reasonable proportion of repayment over a number of years be agreed upon." The future, he concluded, "lies not so much in the hands of the British Government as in those of our industrialists, and, most of all, with the Russians themselves."

Mr. Boothby in this has not gone much beyond what Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin said last year when he declared that "whenever they (the Russians) are prepared to observe the ordinary decencies of international intercourse, to abstain from interference in our domestic affairs and from a policy of intrigue and hostility elsewhere, they will find us ready to meet them in that spirit of liberality and good will which inspires our whole foreign policy."

Mr. Boothby's suggestion is significant, nevertheless, as showing that the possibility of the fulfillment of these conditions is no longer regarded in official British circles as remote.

Let the Purchaser Beware

DESPITE the apparent purpose of at least two prominent New York newspapers, both in their editorial and news columns, to minimize the effect of a recent court decision interpreting a section of the Volstead Act, the fact remains that this decision, if finally upheld, will make more certain the punishment of many violators of that law. The decision, rendered by Judge William H. Kirkpatrick, in the Federal District Court in Philadelphia, is a strict and logical interpretation of the so-called conspiracy section of the enforcement code. Briefly, it was held that a purchaser of alcoholic liquors for beverage uses who induces the seller to transport such liquors contrary to the law, is answerable as a conspirator and can be penalized as such.

Judge Kirkpatrick, in the opinion handed down, took pains to differentiate clearly between illegal sales as they may ordinarily be made, where technical guilt attaches only to the seller, and transactions wherein an agreement of purchase and sale is entered into and delivery is made in fulfillment of the order. The latter, he decides, is an offense punishable where guilt is admitted or proved.

There is little in the ruling to encourage or gratify individuals or newspapers disposed to hinder or criticize those who are seeking to further a more general observance of the law. It is plainly indicated that the term "transportation" as defined by the court is sufficiently flexible to be made to apply to every transaction which contemplates the delivery of illicit liquors upon verbal or written order by the purchaser.

The element of distance, state lines, or national boundaries does not enter into the matter. Transportation, under the rule laid down, would be accomplished by transfer across a city street or within the distance of a city block, or even less. It was made quite clear, of course, that the act of transportation accomplished before the transaction contemplated sale or delivery would not inculpate the buyer.

So it would appear, even in the face of some criticisms which charge that enforcement officials are endeavoring to read into the law an intent which is not clear, that the decision just rendered emphasizes the absolute fairness and justness of those whose duty it is to interpret and apply the law. It has seemed to be a little difficult for otherwise logical and discerning writers and editors to realize that the entire run traffic, so far as the people of the United States are concerned, has been absolutely outlawed, and that those who engage in it, either as principals or as co-conspirators, do so at their own risk.

No Tariff on Ideas

THE World Federation of Education Associations is a going concern. Furthermore, there was something so right about it when it was organized in 1923 that probably none of the hundreds of thousands who at once became members have ever looked upon it—the federation of the world's teachers—as an experiment. In common, the teachers of all civilized countries had come through to a faith in education as the best means to bring about international understanding. This new world organization at once elected a list of able officers, who quickly proved that they were capable of recognizing world needs that were actual and concrete. They also showed that they were capable of preparing a specific program to meet these needs. They are now arranging for their third biennial conference, to be held in Geneva next July. They are nearly ready to undertake a \$5,000,000 endowment campaign in order to further the definite lines of activity which the federation has laid out.

The world might do well to ponder the potential strength of this world-spanning federation of teachers. An allied force of armies and navies may determine the fate of many nations; the merging of great trade and business units effects a power that can be far greater than military force, but the uniting of emphatically constructive ideas, based on high moral standards and vigorous ideals, constitutes a potential strength that is the greatest of all human agencies. Such an organization works quietly and openly. Its members do not distrust one another. They do not have to stand jealous guard at territorial boundaries. Their goods they cannot lose. They have nothing to fear, but they have a very great deal to share. There again is their strength. They not only wish to share throughout the third of the earth that is ready to share, but to prove to the other two-thirds that all may share. Their goal is nothing less

than that every land shall trust and honor every other land because it has sought and learned directly from every other land its true character.

And so the World Federation of Education Associations is to hold regional meetings in the United States, Canada, England, China, Japan and other countries to acquaint persons of large means with the immeasurable opportunities afforded by contributing to such a cause. Large endowment is necessary, not only that more committees like those already functioning may get to work, but that the federation may have a permanent and effectual headquarters.

Tolls as Agents of Speed

MODERNITY'S latest in the transportation field comes in the guise of antiquity. Toll charges—for ages a check on the free movement of even the ox cart—will be employed to unleash the motorcar's full power on the four-lane, privately controlled express highway between Boston and New York, for which plans have just been announced. Intended as a straight, clear roadway, with few intersections or other hindrances which make potential motorcar speeds hazardous or impossible on crowded public highways, this super-road would cost, it is estimated, \$500,000,000, which the promoters believe could be collected in tolls within ten years.

As to the widespread demand for such facilities there can be little question. Whether the general public should provide them through taxes on users and nonusers or whether those directly benefited, including bus and truck lines, should pay for them through tolls, is a larger issue. Special facilities, such as causeways, bridges and tunnels, have been built increasingly in recent years on the basis of repayment by tolls. On a wider scale the application of motorcar registration fees and gasoline taxes to highway construction mark an effort to place a larger share of road costs on those who use the roads most. Whether this policy is now to be extended by the building of toll roads is a question which may interest the nondriver almost as much as the driver.

"Alas for Those That Never Sing"

I HEAR America singing," sang Walt Whitman. Ernest Bloch, composer, wanted to realize literally the poet's experience. So, writing "America," his tribute, in the form of an "Epic Rhapsody," to his adoptive country, which won Musical America's \$3000 symphony prize, he set down for its conclusion an anthem.

"It is the hope of the composer," he wrote on the flyleaf of the score, "that this anthem will become known and beloved, that the audience will rise to sing it, becoming thus an active and enthusiastic part of the work and its message of faith and hope."

But when Bloch's "America" was produced, almost simultaneously, by a half-dozen or more of the leading symphony orchestras of the United States, the audiences failed generally to do what the composer expected of them. Perhaps they were not sufficiently familiar with the music; perhaps they felt it unsuitable that listeners should presume to intrude with their voices into the tonal scheme of a great orchestra; perhaps Americans are too self-conscious to be a singing people. Whatever the reason, it appears that those performances were most effective in which the audience left the artistic expression to the players and the singers engaged for the occasion.

It may be of interest to survey the disparate behavior of audiences in the various sections of the United States. In New York, copies of the piano score of the anthem were distributed with the program books, and when the choral portion was reached, the people, at a signal from Mr. Damrosch, rose—but they did not lift their voices in song. In Boston, the listeners were not supplied with music or words, nor did Mr. Koussevitzky invite them to take part in the proceedings. Nevertheless, at the Friday concert, a few bold ones rose, and the rest of the audience struggled to its feet in their wake; but the singing was left to the Harvard and Radcliffe undergraduates on the platform. At the Saturday concert the hearers remained in their seats. This latter example was followed by the Chicago audiences.

In Los Angeles, where hearts of men are less fettered by tradition, the vocal score had been distributed to patrons two weeks in advance of the concert. But only a portion of the people actually joined in the singing, and the results, in the words of the Monitor's Los Angeles music critic, "left much to the imagination." The most original method, probably, was that followed by Mr. Reiner in Cincinnati, where a chorus of 135 "Mothersingers" was placed on the stage, and another of 1000 school pupils in the gallery. Here, instead of singing, the audience was so moved emotionally that, to quote the Monitor's reviewer, "throughout the last five minutes, applause, cheering and shouts of 'Bravo' made the music almost inaudible."

Presently, when the tumult and the shouting have died away, the people will be in a position to decide whether it is best that they should join with their orchestras in such a patriotic manifestation. In the meantime, whatever their verdict, they will appreciate the courtesy of one of America's adopted sons in giving this musical expression to his gratitude.

Editorial Notes

At the announcement that a road in Iowa is to be named the "Dvorak Highway" one wonders if this may not be the first instance, in the United States, at least, of the naming of a highway for a musician. One wonders also how many of those who roll over it will pronounce the name in the Czech way, "Dvorzhak."

Perhaps the popularity of Mr. Radio's nightly reception may be accounted for by the fact that he has either abolished the receiving line or renamed it antenna.

Every step which lessens the geographic and cultural distances between nations may rightly be said to mark a milestone on the road to peace.

The Year's Victories for Peace

By WALTER W. VANKIRK

NOTABLE advances have been made during the past twelve months in sheathing the swords of the world. The nations are losing their faith in armed security. They are relying more and more upon arbitral processes for the settlement of their international difficulties. The popularity of war steadily wanes. The popularity of peace steadily increases. The peoples of the earth have come to believe that war can and will be overcome, that world justice, good will and peace can and will be achieved.

In reviewing this year's victories for peace, it will be well to remember that there are not a few points of friction among certain nations that temper somewhat one's optimism with respect to the present world situation. Russia remains the great international enigma. Misunderstandings between Poland and Lithuania continue. China and Japan have come to an impasse in their mutual relations.

On the brighter side of the picture, it is not difficult to discover the emergence of a will to peace among statesmen, diplomats, and people generally. The Paris Peace Pact, signed by the representatives of fifteen nations in the capital city of the French Republic, August 27, stands out as the year's most conspicuous advance toward a warless world. Practically every nation on earth has signified its intention of adhering to this treaty for the renunciation of war. In this covenant of peace the high contracting parties "condemn recourse to war for the solution of international controversies and renounce it as an instrument of national policy." They further agree "that the settlement or solution of all disputes or conflicts of whatever nature or of whatever origin they may be, which may arise among them, shall never be sought except by pacific means."

It is recognized, of course, that the ratification of this pact by the nations will not automatically put a stop to war. But there is something here to stir the imagination. A treaty formally renouncing war has at last become an accomplished fact. War is to be shorn of its legal sanctions. It is to be shorn of its glory. Future generations will doubtless regard this pact as the turning point of human history, marking the hour when war for the first time was officially repudiated and condemned as an instrument of national policy.

Arbitration, as an international policy, grows in popularity. At the sixth Pan-American Conference held in Havana, early in 1928, the subject of arbitration was discussed at great length. A resolution was approved to the effect that "the American Republics adopt obligatory arbitration as the means which they will employ for the peaceful solution of their international differences of a judicial character." It was also decided at Havana in Washington to draft a convention of conciliation and arbitration. That conference is now in session.

The cause of arbitration and mediation has been well served by the recent averting of the threatened war between Paraguay and Bolivia. It seemed for a while that the boundary dispute between these two countries would result in armed conflict and a formal declaration of war. Paraguay insisted that Bolivia had made an unwarranted attack on certain of her forts. Bolivia countered by making a similar charge against Paraguay. Steps were taken toward the mobilization of the military forces of the two countries. The war spirit ran high, especially in Bolivia, following the capture by Bolivian troops of Fort Boqueron.

At this juncture the peace machinery of the world began to function. The good offices of Spain, Argentina, the Council of the League of Nations and the Pan-American Conference of Conciliation and Arbitration were offered to these South American republics for the peaceful settlement of their differences.

M. Briand, president of the League's Council, sent a cable message to the Governments of Bolivia and Paraguay reminding them of their obligations to maintain the peace. It was also announced in Paris that a special session of the Council would be convened in the event of war.

Paraguay, on December 17, accepted the mediation offer of Secretary of State Kellogg, who was acting in the premises as the chairman of the Pan-American Conference on Conciliation and Arbitration. The following day Bolivia accepted the good offices of this conference. At the same time, the Bolivian forces were ordered to cease their attacks on Paraguayan troops. Within another twenty-four hours the Bolivian Minister and the acting Paraguayan Minister were meeting with the Pan-American Conference's special committee on conciliation to determine the scope of the proposed settlement by mediation. M. Briand, in the meantime, stated that the Council would not be called into special session in view of the strong likelihood that peace would be established through the conciliatory efforts of the Pan-American Conference.

This incident has dramatized the strength and far-reaching significance of the peace movement. A war anywhere has now become the concern of the whole world. And the corollary to that truth is that the public opinion of the nations is being organized on the side of peace and against war.

Nor would any reference to Pan-American relations be complete without a word regarding President-elect Hoover's good-will mission. Mr. Hoover, in personally visiting many of the Central and South American republics, and in interviewing the heads of states, has earned for himself the distinction of being one of the world's most successful peacemakers.

The new arbitration treaty between the United States and France, signed in Washington on February 6, represents a considerable advance in the development of arbitral processes. A similar type of treaty has been entered into between the United States and England, and negotiations are under way for an extension of the form of arbitration to many other nations. It will be recalled, too, that a treaty of friendship and arbitration between Italy and Greece was signed in September. During the current year, Secretary of State Kellogg has filled up the vacancies on many of the commissions of arbitration set up by the Bryan "breathing spell" treaties of 1913-14.

The Commission on Arbitration and Security, instituted by the League's Preparatory Commission on Disarmament, has undertaken a study of the causes of international conflict as a prior step to the ultimate cutting down of military establishments. The Ninth Assembly of the League of Nations on September 21 adopted a resolution "recommending for consideration by states members and non-members of the League of Nations" a "model treaty to strengthen the means for preventing war." This, the assembly said, would "serve to increase the guarantees of security." This model treaty provides for the development of mutual confidence "by strengthening the means of preventing war" and for the acceptance by the high contracting parties of provisional recommendations "to prevent any measures being taken by the parties which may have a prejudicial effect on the execution of settlement by the Council."

It is significant to note that the question of the adherence of the United States to the Permanent Court of International Justice has again occupied the attention of President Coolidge. Senator Gillett of Massachusetts introduced a resolution in the Senate on February 6 which ventured to suggest to the President "the advisability of a further exchange of views with the signatory states in order to establish whether the differences between the United States and the signatory states can be satisfactorily adjusted." The election of Mr. Charles E. Hughes to a judgeship in the World Court and the recently expressed concern of President Coolidge as to the future relationship of the United States to that body have immeasurably increased the interest of the American public in the subject of arbitration.

It is in the field of politics where clashes threatening the peace of the world most often occur. Franco-German

relations are, in many respects, the key to European stability. The year 1928 has witnessed the gradual strengthening of the ties of understanding between these two countries. There have been differences of opinion, frankly expressed and very often bitterly expressed. Dr. Stresemann, on January 30, demanded French evacuation of the Rhineland, saying that military occupancy of that territory constituted "an impregnable barrier to a Franco-German rapprochement." The German Foreign Minister declared that his country had met all of the requirements of the Versailles Treaty and that the Coblenz and Mayence areas of the Rhine should be evacuated. M. Briand, in Geneva in September, denied that Germany had fully met the terms of that treaty. The resulting understandings between Poland and Lithuania continue. China and Japan have come to an impasse in their mutual relations.

China occupied the center of the stage of world events for a considerable length of time during the past twelve months. Chang Tso-lin's peaceful surrender of Peiping on June 1 paved the way for the establishment of the new Nationalist Government, with its capital at Nanking. China, it now appears, is about to recover her full sovereignty as a member of the family of nations. The United States signed a new tariff treaty with China on July 23 and by that act announced to the world its purpose of helping China to a position not only of political independence, but of economic self-respect. Great Britain, France, Italy and Belgium have now signed similar treaties.

During 1928, America's relations with Mexico took a decided turn for the better. The action of the Supreme Court of Mexico in declaring unconstitutional the fifty-year time limit on oil concessions relieved this particular controversy of much of its tenseness. The Mexican Congress, on January 28, amended its petroleum laws so as to strike out from these concessions the time limit that had proved so objectionable to the Washington Government.

In